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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Eighth session
Vienna, 27 April-6 May 1999
Item 2 of the provisional agenda
Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

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2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
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   (b) Elimination of violence against women;

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5. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
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(b) Elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments.

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II. Annotations

1. Election of officers

In accordance with rules 15 and 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (E/5975/Rev.1), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session will elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur to serve from the beginning of its eighth session to the beginning of its ninth session.

In accordance with Commission decision 1/101, the post of Chairman of the eighth session of the Commission is to be occupied by a member of the group of Latin American and Caribbean States and the post of Rapporteur by a member of the group of eastern European States.

The Commission, in its resolution 5/3, recommended that the regional groups should, whenever possible, strive for continuity in the composition of its bureau, in particular by electing at least one of the retiring officers of the previous bureau of each session to serve in the next bureau.

The membership of the Commission at its eighth session is given in the annex.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

In its decision 1998/227, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Commission. In its decision 1997/232, the Council decided that each session of the Commission should have one prominent theme and that the theme for the eighth session of the Commission should be "Crime prevention". Furthermore, the Council decided that the Commission, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission at its seventh session under its agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings would be held concurrently.

In its resolution 53/111, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to hold a meeting during the eighth session of the Commission for at least three working days.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the Commission may wish to take a decision on its organization of work and establish its timetable for the session. A provisional timetable for consideration by the Commission (E/CN.15/1999/1/Add.1) was approved by its bureau.

The proceedings of the Commission are governed by the rules of procedure of the functional commissions.

Documentation

Proposed organization of work for the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/CN.15/1999/1/Add.1)

3. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

(a) Criminal justice reform and strengthening of legal institutions: the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information and the computerization of criminal justice operations

In its resolution 1996/11, the Economic and Social Council urged Member States, in cooperation with the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to assist the Secretary-General in strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the network by, *inter alia*, establishing an advisory steering group. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep the Commission informed about the progress made.

In its resolution 1997/27, the Economic and Social Council requested Member States and the relevant institutes of the Programme network to assist the Secretary-General in establishing the advisory steering group and specified the operational tasks that the steering group should carry out. In the same resolution, the Council welcomed the offer of the Governments of Argentina and the Netherlands to support the work of the advisory steering group by hosting regional and/or interregional meetings.

(b) Technical cooperation

In its resolution 1997/35, on technical cooperation and international advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Economic and Social Council expressed its concern at the lack of adequate resources, which might impede progress in the further operationalization of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and hamper the implementation of those projects that had been elaborated in response to urgent requests from countries in need. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to further enhance the resources required for the operational activities of the Programme, including travel funds for the mobilization of resources and special efforts for fund-raising, and to include in his programme budget proposals for the biennium 1998-1999, under the section on technical cooperation, adequate funds for maintaining two posts of interregional advisers in crime prevention and criminal justice and for further strengthening the interregional advisory services to support technical assistance activities. In addition, the Council called upon potential donors and relevant funding agencies to make significant and regular financial and/or other contributions for

the formulation, coordination and implementation of technical assistance projects elaborated within the framework of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to strengthen the mandated role of the Programme as facilitator of bilateral assistance.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/90, reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and stressed the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the Programme. In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for the operational activities and encouraged all States to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. In addition, the Assembly called upon all relevant programmes, funds and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies, to support technical operational activities in that field. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution. The Commission may wish to continue to consider ways and means of encouraging the implementation of the resolution.

In its resolution 1998/24, on technical cooperation and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.15/1998/9) on the technical cooperation activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office of Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, in particular the success of the Centre in focusing its technical cooperation activities in those subject areas specifically mandated by the Commission. In the same resolution, the Council expressed its appreciation to the Centre for assisting Member States in achieving positive results in the improvement of their criminal justice systems. The Council commended the increased cooperation between the Centre, UNDP and the United Nations Office for Project Services and welcomed the close cooperation between the Centre and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. The Council expressed its concern at the fact that lack of adequate resources might impede progress in the operationalization of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and called upon potential donors and relevant funding agencies to make significant and regular financial contributions for the formulation, coordination and implementation of technical assistance projects elaborated within the framework of the Programme. The Council requested the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to enter into discussions with the Administrator of UNDP with a view to having the Centre recognized as an executing agency.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/114, reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and stressed the need to continue to improve the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, in order to meet the needs of Member States, at their request, for support in crime prevention and criminal justice. In the same resolution, the Assembly encouraged the ongoing efforts of the Centre for International Crime Prevention to obtain executing agency status with UNDP.

(c) Cooperation with other United Nations entities and other bodies

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/22, the Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1999/4).

(d) Resource mobilization

In its resolution 6/1, section II, the Commission expressed its appreciation to the members of the informal consultative group on resource mobilization and decided that the group should also serve as a mechanism for resource mobilization and coordination of activities in the area of technical assistance, as envisaged in Commission resolution 5/2, paragraph 15.

In its resolution 7/1, section I, the Commission emphasized that all activities envisaged in its resolutions must be implemented either within the approved budgetary appropriations of sections 14 and 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 or, if that was not possible, through extrabudgetary funds, including voluntary contributions.

In its resolution 7/1, section II, the Commission urged Member States to review funding policies for development assistance, so as to include crime prevention and criminal justice in such assistance. It called upon Member States to review the list of projects submitted by the informal consultative group with a view to funding those whose substance coincided with their national development priorities. It also called upon Member States to contribute on an annual basis to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in order to cover the cost of improving the infrastructure of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and its capacity to develop and administer the technical cooperation component of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and to develop essential training tools. It further called upon Member States to discuss with the Centre funding modalities and options for technical cooperation for crime prevention and criminal justice. It encouraged Member States to provide the Centre with information regarding the achievements of technical cooperation projects executed by the Centre.

In its resolution 7/1, section II, the Commission requested the members of the informal consultative group to continue their work and to report thereon to the Commission at its eighth session.

The informal consultative group is to hold a meeting on 11 March 1999, during which proposals for the Global Programme on Trafficking in Human Beings, the Global Programme on Corruption and the Global Studies on Transnational Organized Crime will be presented.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/114, called upon the Commission to further strengthen its activities in the direction of exercising more vigorously its function of resource mobilization.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/1999/2)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (E/CN.15/1999/4)

Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.2)

Global Programme against Corruption (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.3)

Global Studies on Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.4)

4. Strategies for crime prevention

(a) Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance: crime and public security

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/34, requested the Secretary-General, utilizing a questionnaire or other means to ensure standardized responses, to seek from Member States, as well as any interested intergovernmental organizations or United Nations Institutes, information related to the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security (General Assembly resolution 51/60, annex). The Council also requested the Secretary-General to compile the responses for submission as a report to the Commission at its eighth session, if possible within existing resources.

In its resolution 1998/17, on the regulation of explosives for the purpose of crime prevention and public health and safety, the Economic and Social Council decided that a study should be initiated on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes. The Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare an action plan for collecting, reviewing and exchanging statistics, other information and policy proposals on, *inter alia*, criminal incidents involving explosives, the diversion of explosives for criminal use, the status of national legislation and regulations on explosives and initiatives for the regulation of explosives at the regional and international levels.

(b) Elimination of violence against women

The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/86, adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, annexed to that resolution, as a model of guidelines to be used by Governments in their efforts to address, within the criminal justice system, the various manifestations of violence against women. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of that resolution.

(c) Development of crime prevention standards

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/33, took note of the preliminary draft of elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms. In the same resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, on the preliminary draft, contained in the annex to the resolution, including the advisability of elaborating such an instrument. The Council

also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at a future session, on the comments received.

In its resolution 51/59, the General Assembly requested the Commission to keep the issue of action against corruption under regular review.

In its resolution 1998/16, on action against corruption, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in his efforts to update the manual prepared by the Secretariat on practical measures against corruption, to include a section describing recent developments in combating corruption. In the same resolution, the Council decided to convene an open-ended meeting of governmental experts to explore means of ensuring that an appropriate international strategy against corruption, including the proceeds thereof, was formulated in consultation with other intergovernmental organizations active in that area.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention (E/CN.15/1999/3)

Note by the Secretary-General on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes (E/CN.15/1999/3/Add.1)

Report of the meeting of the expert group on an appropriate international strategy against corruption, including the proceeds of corruption (E/CN.15/1999/10)

Report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women (A/54/69-E/1999/8)

Report of the meeting of the expert group on community involvement in crime prevention (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.1)

5. Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, the Commission acts as the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

In its resolution 52/91, on the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the General Assembly decided that four substantive topics should be included in the provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress and that four workshops should be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. In the same resolution, the Assembly invited Member States to be represented at the Tenth Congress at a high political level, for example by heads of State, government ministers and attorneys-general, and decided to reserve the first two days of the plenary session at the Tenth Congress primarily for statements by such representatives. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare an overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide for presentation at the opening of the Tenth Congress. The Commission may wish to consider ways to encourage the participation in the Tenth Congress of representatives at the highest political level and to give consideration to the preparation of the overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide.

In its resolution 53/110, on the preparations for the Tenth Congress, the General Assembly accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Government of Austria to host

the Tenth Congress in Vienna and decided to hold the Tenth Congress from 10 to 17 April 2000. In the same resolution, the Assembly approved the provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress and endorsed its programme of work. In addition, the Assembly decided that the theme of the Tenth Congress should be "Crime and justice: meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century".

The Commission will have before it as background documents the following reports: report of the Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1); report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1); report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1); report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in San José from 22 to 24 February 1999 (A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1).

In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Commission at its eighth session to prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings. In addition, the Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to elaborate a single declaration containing its recommendations on the various substantive items of its agenda with a view to submitting the declaration to the Commission for consideration at its ninth session.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1999/6)

Report of the Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1)

Report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1)

Report of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998 (A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1)

Report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in San José from 22 to 24 February 1999 (A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1)

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime

(a) Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

In its resolution 52/85, the General Assembly urged States to continue making every possible effort to implement the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (A/49/748, annex, chap. I, sect. A). In addition, the Assembly called upon UNDP, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to give favourable consideration to project proposals on strengthening national or regional capacities and creating the expertise required for the prevention and control of transnational organized crime and money-laundering.

In its resolution 53/111, on transnational organized crime, the General Assembly urged Member States to continue making every possible effort to implement fully the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan by taking the most appropriate legislative, regulatory and administrative measures, including those aimed at prevention. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his work on the development and maintenance of the central repository established pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/27.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/1999/2)

(b) Elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments

The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/111, decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments to address the following: trafficking in women and children; the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea. The Assembly, in its resolution 53/114, called upon the ad hoc committee to devote attention to the drafting of the main text of the convention, as well as of the above-mentioned instruments.

In its resolution 1998/18, on measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the results of the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation and recommended that States work towards the elaboration of an international instrument to combat the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition within the context of a United Nations convention against transnational organized crime.

In its resolution 1998/19, on action against illegal trafficking in migrants, including by sea, the Economic and Social Council recognized the importance of elaborating an efficient legal instrument combating all aspects of transnational organized crime, for example illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea, having due regard to universally recognized human rights.

In its resolution 1998/20, on action to combat international trafficking in women and children, the Economic and Social Council stressed the need for States to take effective

and expeditious measures to provide penalties in order to combat all aspects of organized criminal activities related to trafficking at the international level in women and children. It also stressed the importance of sharing information in order to locate and arrest those who organize trafficking in women and children, as well as those who exploit those trafficked. The Council further stressed the need for States to provide training for law enforcement, immigration and other officers and to initiate public information campaigns to make potential victims and the general public aware of the exploitation and loss of life inherent in trafficking in women and children. The Council further stressed the need for countries of origin, transit and destination to observe fully international obligations and national laws, including those concerning the humane treatment and strict observance of all human rights of women and children, regardless of whether they had been trafficked voluntarily or involuntarily. The Council further stressed the need for strengthened international cooperation and technical assistance.

The Ad Hoc Committee for the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held its first session in Vienna from 19 to 29 January 1999 and its second session in Vienna from 8 to 12 March 1999.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (E/CN.15/1999/5)

7. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/22, section VII, decided that the Commission should include in its agenda a standing item on existing United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including their use and application.

In its resolution 1998/21, section I, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to continue gathering information on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

In its resolution 1998/21, section II, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the increased number of technical assistance projects in the field of juvenile justice, as well as the establishment of a coordination panel on technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice to coordinate United Nations activities in the field of juvenile justice. In addition, the Council reaffirmed that juvenile justice remained a high priority in the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and requested the Centre to continue providing technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice.

In its resolution 1998/21, section III, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the guide for policy makers on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the handbook on justice for victims concerning the use and application of the Declaration. In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General: (a) to seek the views of Member States on the desirability and feasibility of establishing an international fund for victims of crime and abuse of power in order to support, *inter alia*, technical assistance to develop or strengthen victim support services and organizations; and (b) to convene a working group on that matter. Moreover, the Council invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States

on the plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annexed to that resolution.

In its resolution 1998/23, on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, the Economic and Social Council urged Member States, if they had not yet done so, to consider introducing appropriate alternatives to imprisonment in their criminal justice systems. In addition, the Council recommended to Member States that had not yet done so to consider the adoption of effective measures to reduce pre-trial detention. The Council also recommended to Member States to consider dealing with petty offences by using amicable means of settlement, for example, mediation, acceptance of civil reparation or agreement to compensation, and to consider using non-custodial measures, such as community service, as alternatives to imprisonment. The Council invited international and regional financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to incorporate in their technical assistance programmes measures to reduce prison overcrowding.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1999/7)

Questionnaire on the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.5)

Questionnaire on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.6)

Questionnaire on the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.7)

8. Strategic management and programme questions

In accordance with established practice, the Commission will have before it relevant reports of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and other bodies of the United Nations dealing with similar issues. In addition, the Commission will have before it a note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2000-2001 (E/CN.15/1999/9).

(a) Strategic management

The Commission, in section I of its resolution 6/1, on its strategic management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, requested its bureau to report annually on its inter-sessional work.

(b) Programme questions

In its resolution 7/1, section I, the Commission welcomed the reorganization of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat as the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat. It also welcomed the establishment of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention as the focal point for the integrated efforts of the United Nations in drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism. In addition, the Commission expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretariat to give effect to the reform measures of the Secretary-General, taking into account the previous recommendations of the Commission on streamlining its agenda and reporting

requirements, as well as the recommendations of the informal working group that had undertaken a review of the programme mandates and resources and the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the review of programme management in the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division (A/52/777, annex). The Commission reaffirmed the need to maintain a balance between the current main priority issue of combating transnational organized crime and the other priority issues of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. It requested the Centre to strengthen its oversight function with regard to the institutes of the Programme network. It decided to mainstream a gender perspective into all its activities and requested the Secretariat to integrate a gender perspective into all activities of the Centre. It called upon the Secretary-General to further strengthen the resources of the Centre, in line with the priorities of the United Nations as set out in the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, and to pursue his efforts to redeploy savings in administration and conference services to the highest-priority programmes, including the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, for support to operational activities.

In addition, in its resolution 7/1, section I, the Commission emphasized that all activities envisaged in the resolutions adopted by it must be implemented either within the approved budgetary appropriations of sections 14 and 21 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 or, if that was not possible, through extrabudgetary funds, including voluntary contributions.

(c) Appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

In its decision 1998/228, on the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission at its seventh session, of Setsuo Miyazawa and Alejandro Reyes Posada to the Board of Trustees of the Institute.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary General on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (E/CN.15/1999/2)

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (E/CN.15/1999/8)

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice for the biennium 2000-2001 (E/CN.15/1999/9)

9. Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission

In accordance with rule 9 of the rules of procedure, the Commission will have before it the provisional agenda for its ninth session, together with an indication of the documents to be submitted under each agenda item and the legislative authority for their preparation.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighth session

It is expected that the Commission will adopt the report on its eighth session on the afternoon of the last day of the session.

Annex

Membership of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session, to be held in Vienna from 27 April to 6 May 1999

	Year in which three-year term expires on 31 December
Argentina	2000
Austria	1999
Benin	2000
Bolivia	1999
Botswana	2000
Brazil	2000
China	2000
Colombia	1999
Costa Rica	2000
Côte d'Ivoire	2000
Ecuador	2000
Egypt	1999
Fiji	1999
France	2000
Gambia	1999
Germany	2000
India	2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2000
Italy	2000
Jamaica	1999
Japan	1999
Lesotho	1999
Malawi	1999
Mexico	2000
Netherlands	1999
Pakistan	1999
Philippines	1999
Poland	2000
Republic of Korea	2000
Romania	2000
Russian Federation	1999
Saudi Arabia	2000
Sudan	1999
Swaziland	1999
Sweden	1999
Togo	2000
Tunisia	1999
Ukraine	1999
United States of America	2000
Zambia	1999

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Item 2 of the provisional agenda*
Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

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Proposed organization of work for the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Addendum

1. The proposed organization of work for the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, set out below, has been prepared pursuant to relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Its purpose is to facilitate the consideration of agenda items within the time available, taking into account the conference facilities allocated to the Commission. The proposed organization of work and timetable were approved by the bureau of the Commission.

2. The proposed timetable should be considered as purely indicative in character. Once the Commission completes the general discussion of an item before an indicated time, it may wish to move immediately to the next item on its work schedule.

3. The Economic and Social Council, by its decision 1997/232, decided that the Commission, from its seventh session onwards, in addition to plenary meetings, should be provided with full interpretation services for a total of 12 meetings for informal consultations on draft proposals and for meetings of open-ended working groups, with the precise allocation of time for the different types of meetings to be determined by the Commission under its agenda item entitled "Adoption of the agenda and organization of work", on the understanding that no more than two meetings will be held concurrently, in order to ensure maximum participation of delegations.

* E/CN.15/1999/1.

4. On the recommendation of the Commission at its seventh session, and of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1998/14, the General Assembly adopted resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998. By that resolution, the Assembly established an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing trafficking in women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea. The Assembly also requested the intergovernmental ad hoc committee to hold a meeting during the eighth session of the Commission for at least three working days. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held its first session from 19 to 29 January 1999, and its second session from 8 to 12 March 1999. At its first session, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to consider at its third session in April 1999 issues pertaining to money-laundering and confiscation. The Ad Hoc Committee was also of the view that some time should be devoted at its third session to consideration of the additional international instruments addressing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea. Because of the amount of work that the Ad Hoc Committee is required to undertake at its third session, it is recommended that eight meetings of the working group time be allocated to the Ad Hoc Committee.

5. It is proposed that the Commission, after its consideration of items 1 and 2, should begin its work with item 6, so that the Ad Hoc Committee may be convened after the introduction of this item which is relevant to its work.

6. Consequently, the Ad Hoc Committee, which will have at its disposal interpretation services in all official languages of the United Nations, would start its third session on the morning of Wednesday, 28 April 1999, and would continue up to and including the afternoon of Monday, 3 May. It is proposed that four meetings should be allocated for informal consultations on proposals and recommendations on substantive agenda items. Informal consultations by the Committee of the Whole on draft proposals should start in the morning of Tuesday, 4 May 1999, and should continue up to and including the afternoon of Wednesday, 5 May. It is expected that the plenary will conclude its meetings on the substantive items of the agenda on Wednesday, 5 May. This arrangement will allow time for the Commission to consider any outstanding matters on the morning of Thursday, 6 May.

7. A strict time limit of 10 minutes has been set for the delivery of statements on the substantive items of the agenda. Heads of delegations or representatives holding ministerial rank, whose attendance at the Commission may be limited, may deliver their statements or address the Commission on any of the agenda items at their convenience.

8. Arrangements have been made to hold morning and afternoon meetings during the eighth session of the Commission. It is proposed that the meetings should be held from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Proposed timetable of work of the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Date	*Time*	*Item*	*Plenary*	*Time*	*Working groups or Committee of the Whole*
Tuesday, 27 April 1999	9.30 a.m.		Conference room III, "C" building, 7th floor, informal (organizational) meeting for members of the Commission and heads of delegations	a.m.	None
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	1	Election of officers		
		2	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work		
		6	International cooperation in combating transnational crime (a) Implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (b) Elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime and other possible international instruments		
	3 to 6 p.m.	6	Continuation of item 6	p.m.	None
Wednesday, 28 April 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	6	Continuation and conclusion of item 6	a.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session
	12 noon		Closure of list of speakers on item 6		
	3 to 6 p.m.	3	Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention (a) Criminal justice reform and strengthening of legal institutions: the development, analysis and policy use of crime and criminal justice information and the computerization of criminal justice operations (b) Technical cooperation (c) Cooperation with other United Nations entities and bodies (d) Resource mobilization	p.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session

Date	*Time*	*Item*	*Plenary*	*Time*	*Working groups or Committee of the Whole*
Thursday, 29 April 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	3	Continuation and conclusion of item 3	a.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session
	12 noon	Closure of speakers list on item 3			
	3 to 6 p.m.	4	Strategies for crime prevention (a) Promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance: crime and public security (b) Elimination of violence against women (c) Development of crime prevention standards	p.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session
Friday, 30 April 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	4	Continuation and conclusion of item 4	a.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session
	12 noon	Closure of list of speakers on item 4			
	3 to 6 p.m.	5	Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	p.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session

Date	*Time*	*Item*	*Plenary*	*Time*	*Working groups or Committee of the Whole*
Monday, 3 May 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	5	Continuation of item 5	a.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session
	3 to 6 p.m.	5	Continuation and conclusion of item 5	p.m.	Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: third session
	5 p.m.	Closure of list of speakers on item 5			
Tuesday, 4 May 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	7	Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	a.m.	Committee of the Whole: informal consultations
	3 to 6 p.m.	7	Continuation and conclusion of item 7	p.m.	Committee of the Whole: informal consultations
	5 p.m.	Closure of list of speakers on item 7			
Wednesday, 5 May 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	8	Strategic management and programme questions (a) Strategic management (b) Programme questions (c) Appointment of the members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	a.m.	Committee of the Whole: informal consultations
	12 noon	Closure of list of speakers on item 8			
	3 to 6 p.m.	8 9	Continuation and conclusion of item 8 Provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission	p.m.	Committee of the Whole: informal consultations
Thursday, 6 May 1999	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.		Consideration of and action on any outstanding draft proposals	a.m.	None
	3 to 6 p.m.	10	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eighth session	p.m.	None

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Vienna, 27 April-6 May 1999
Items 3, 6 (a) and 8 of the provisional agenda*

Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

International cooperation in combating transnational crime: implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime

Strategic management and programme questions

Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention

Report of the Executive Director

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I. Introduction

1. At its seventh session, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice agreed to reduce documentation and to strive for a more focused discussion and outcome of deliberations. Accordingly, this is the first report providing the Commission with an integrated overview of the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) and its future directions. The report covers the period between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Commission and fulfils several reporting obligations of the Secretariat in connection with the eighth session of the Commission.

II. Overview

A. The changing work environment

2. During the reporting period, crime prevention and criminal justice concerns continued to evolve throughout the world against the background of the end of the cold war and the globalization of information and markets. Organized crime has shown a great capacity to exploit different opportunities and has grown internationally through new alliances and activities. Illicit trafficking in drugs, firearms and other weapons, stolen cars, art and antiques is expanding in most parts of the world. As many as 4 million illegal immigrants are trafficked each year across borders by criminal groups earning an estimated $7 billion. Ever more efficient money-laundering schemes recycle hundreds of billions of dollars, undermining legal economies and democratic institutions.

3. In times of widespread change and instability, corruption—a key tool of organized crime—has a negative effect on the healthy development of many nations. A corrupt country is likely to achieve aggregate investment levels several percentage points lower than those of relatively uncorrupt ones and to lose considerably in gross domestic product growth per year.

4. The wide diffusion of computers and related information systems has prompted criminals both to exploit and target such systems. From hacking and extortion to the distribution of child pornography, new technologies have been used for criminal purposes. In many countries piracy rates exceed 80 per cent of the software on the market with revenue losses to the software industry worldwide estimated at $11.4 billion in 1997.

5. Local conflicts proliferate along ethnic and religious rather than ideological lines. As the accountability of state authorities and the military is obfuscated, civilian populations, prisoners of war and even international peacekeepers have been victims of increasingly vicious and arbitrary forms of violence. The illicit trade in firearms and their seepage throughout societies in conflict has contributed to the escalation of local violence and disproportionate use of force. The rule of law suffered greatly.

6. In many parts of the world the administration of justice continued to fall below those standards of timeliness, equity and respect for human rights which all citizens should expect. At the same time, a lively debate flourished in several countries on reform of the justice system and efforts were launched to upgrade the administration of justice, criminal codes and criminal justice procedures. Provisions were introduced to tackle such phenomena as corruption and money-laundering. Measures were also taken to curb the misuse of new technologies and turn them to the advantage of a modern and effective crime prevention system.

7. Of particular relevance from a United Nations perspective has been the growing recognition of the fact that no country by itself can cope successfully with the growth of international crime. Issues that were once traditionally considered the exclusive preserve of Governments are increasingly being addressed in multilateral settings where joint strategies and activities are agreed upon. The historic adoption of the Statute of the International Criminal Court[1] in Rome in June 1998 is a major example of that trend. On such issues as international cooperation in criminal matters, money-laundering and firearm regulations, initiatives proliferate in regional and multilateral forums. Non-governmental organizations, the private sector and religious authorities are increasingly active and bring cogently to the debate the voices and expectations of civil society.

8. It is against this background that the Centre for International Crime Prevention, strengthened through the Organization's reform efforts, has been playing a pivotal role in key areas of international concern. In pursuit of its mandate, the Centre has acted as a global advocate, a forum for policy-making and a provider of technical support to Member States both individually and collectively.

B. The way ahead

9. As reported to the Commission at its seventh session, the Centre has been undergoing a major review of its work methods and structure. The process, guided by the reforms of the Secretary-General and the changing requirements of the international community, has now been completed. Three organizational clusters have been established dealing with legal affairs and the servicing of the intergovernmental machinery, crime reduction and analysis, and technical cooperation. For the first time, the Centre has established a direct presence in the field by opening offices or creating staff positions. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute has become the research arm of the crime control agenda of the Centre. Relations with other institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network have been reoriented in pursuit of more productive, concrete cooperation. At the same time, contacts are being strengthened with additional academic and research institutions and with other entities within and outside the United Nations system. Close synergy has been established with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) under the umbrella of ODCCP.

10. The Centre has made a determined effort to support the trend towards a more streamlined and action-oriented work process on the part of intergovernmental bodies. Reports and other information conveyed to those bodies and to Member States are reviewed to ensure that they facilitate a more productive consideration of crime prevention and criminal justice issues. The preparatory process for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders is being supported in a similar spirit.

11. Without renouncing traditional areas of involvement in crime prevention and criminal justice, the Centre is becoming increasingly involved in the fight against organized crime, trafficking in human beings and corruption. That vision is being pursued through a multi-pronged approach ranging from advocacy and the promotion of international legal instruments to technical cooperation. A highlight of the reporting year was the work on the elaboration of a convention against transnational organized crime and three additional international legal instruments, against illegal trafficking and transport of migrants, against trafficking in women and children and against illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. Strong political commitment and technical know-how were evident in the process and progress was most encouraging. The convention will be a key enabling instrument for Member States and multilateral organizations alike. Among the initiatives to support further efforts against organized crime, the Centre has proposed to Member States a project to assess transnational organized criminal groups, their dangerousness and trends.

12. In technical cooperation, the Centre is focusing on issues and work methods where the United Nations offers a comparative advantage. Projects are identified in close consultation with recipient and donor countries. Priority is given to developing countries that are most affected by crime, including countries emerging from conflicts and countries with economies in transition. Whenever conditions permit, the Centre follows a subregional approach to technical cooperation. Close synergy with UNDCP and other multilateral and bilateral assistance providers allows for a more comprehensive approach to such issues as money-laundering and drug control. In line with the Centre's new priorities for technical cooperation, three global programmes were launched in March 1999, against trafficking in human beings, against corruption and against organized crime.

13. The Centre will continue to consolidate the new work methods, develop appropriate initiatives and thus pursue vigorously its mandates in the areas of priority concern to Member States. A series of recommendations emanating from the examination of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme from various angles by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat provide guidance in that endeavour.

III. Supporting a global forum on criminal policy

14. The role of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme as a global forum on criminal policy has become increasingly valuable with the growing realization that no country by itself can cope successfully with the threat of crime. Efforts were continued to support that function, enhanced through the strategic management of the Programme by the Commission and through secretariat activities.

A. Strategic management by the Commission of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme

15. Between its seventh and eighth sessions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice continued its inter-sessional activities in support of its strategic management of the Programme. The bureau of the Commission met on 15 June and 29 September 1998 and 15 January 1999 and is scheduled to meet again on 26 March 1999. Inter-sessional consultation meetings for permanent missions at Vienna were organized on 28 September 1998 and 15 January 1999 and another meeting is scheduled to be held on 26 March 1999. The inter-sessional meetings have been attended by a greater number of delegations than in the past. They considered the follow-up to the seventh session of the Commission by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1998 and by the General Assembly at its fifty-third session; the preparations for the eighth session of the Commission, including submission of draft proposals for consideration by the Commission at that session; preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; the elaboration of a draft convention against transnational organized crime and related international legal instruments; technical cooperation activities of the Centre; and implementation of Commission resolution 7/1 of 30 April 1998 on strategic management.

B. Secretariat activities

16. The Centre continued to provide substantive and secretariat services to the global forum and its intergovernmental processes, while at the same time streamlining its related work so as to deploy resources in order to implement other mandates in pressing priority areas. The results of that streamlining effort are evident in the documentation prepared for the eighth session of the Commission, which is more concise.

17. The main elements of the Centre's work in that regard consisted of servicing the seventh session of the Commission and undertaking the required follow-up; preparing for the eighth session of the Commission; providing substantive support to the 1998 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the fifty-third session of the General Assembly; servicing the preparatory process and the two sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and related meetings (for details, see the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee (E/CN.15/1999/5)); and advancing preparations for the Tenth Congress, including the holding of four regional preparatory meetings (for details, see the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Tenth Congress (E/CN.15/1999/6)).

IV. Addressing organized crime

A. Elaborating a convention against transnational organized crime

18. As a central element of the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime,[4] the intergovernmental process has been launched for elaborating a convention against transnational organized crime and three additional international legal instruments. The Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime held its first session in Vienna from 19 to 29 January 1999.

19. The first session of the Ad Hoc Committee was attended by 91 States. The work of the Committee was marked by broad support for the Convention, strong political commitment and the presence of sound technical expertise. The Committee has made significant progress in its work: it completed the first formal reading of the draft text of the convention at its first session and has commenced negotiation of specific articles. It has also advanced work on additional international legal instruments against the following: illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; illegal transporting of and trafficking in migrants; and trafficking in women and children.

20. The Ad Hoc Committee is scheduled to hold five more sessions in 1999: the second session from 8 to 12 March 1999; the third from 28 April to 3 May (during the eighth session of the Commission); the fourth from 28 June to 2 July; the fifth from 4 to 15 October; and the sixth from 6 to 10 December. The holding of the sixth session is subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds. The Secretariat is exploring the possibility of organizing further sessions in 1999. Three more sessions and a conference of plenipotentiaries are foreseen for 2000. The Ad Hoc Committee is expected to complete its

work on the convention and the additional legal instruments for submission to and approval by the Millennium General Assembly in the year 2000.

21. The progress report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its work will be before the Commission (E/CN.15/1999/5).

B. Assessing the threat of organized crime

22. Organized criminal groups currently pose a global threat and concrete danger to the international community. They have established international networks to better carry out their activities in licit and illicit markets. They employ sophisticated strategies and diverse modi operandi, which enable them to infiltrate the financial, economic and political systems of countries all over the world. Whereas the national or subnational knowledge base on the organized criminal groups and their operations is growing, there is no comprehensive global overview of organized crime, a requisite for effective international action to counteract this global menace.

23. In response to that need, the Centre has established a central repository of information and data on organized crime, accessible on the World Wide Web. It has also formulated a proposal for a project whose main objective is to assess the major and emerging groups involved in transnational organized crime according to their level of dangerousness. The degree of dangerousness will be assessed through a multidimensional approach based on different conceptual areas and related indicators that characterize organized criminal groups, such as financial strength, use of violence, capacity to infiltrate public institutions and legal environment in which they operate.

24. This research work will be undertaken using data and other information provided by specialized national and international agencies and relevant research persons and statistical institutes. The project will focus not on the identity of criminals but on the analysis of strategies, trends, dynamics and structures of the major transnational syndicates. This special focus will eliminate overlap with the work carried out by law enforcement agencies. At the same time, the project will benefit from close cooperation with institutions dealing with the subject and will complement and broaden the spectrum of information on the topic.

25. The above-mentioned project will be accompanied by a project to be undertaken by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Criminal Justice Institute. The aim of the latter project is to publish a world report on organized crime every two years, which will provide qualitative and quantitative information on trends in organized crime activities and structures of groups operating at the international level; types and distribution of illicit markets; major international initiatives; and developments in national legislation against organized crime. The two projects will lead to the establishment of a data bank on organized crime.

C. Preventing trafficking in human beings

26. Smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings have increased throughout the world in recent years, owing to a spectrum of factors, in particular the globalization process. The problem is exacerbated in both size and seriousness by the growing involvement of organized criminal groups. The smuggling of migrants by organized groups disrupts established immigration policies of the countries of destination and often involves severe human rights abuses. The exploitative nature of the treatment of the victims of trafficking often amounts to a new form of slavery.

27. To enable Governments and the international community to respond better to those transnational problems, the Centre, jointly with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, has prepared a global programme against trafficking in human beings. The programme is aimed at enabling countries of origin, transit and destination to develop joint strategies and practical action against that criminal undertaking and to empower donor and recipient countries to address a shared problem to their mutual benefit in a manner that transcends a purely bilateral approach. It will bring to the foreground the involvement of organized criminal groups in trafficking in human beings and promote the development of effective criminal justice-related responses.

28. In the first phase of the project, data from selected countries will be collected on different routes used for smuggling of human beings and the structures and modalities used for transporting and subsequently exploiting them. The analysis of data will make it possible to identify the extent and nature of the phenomena and the role played by criminal organizations in the various regions. Parallel to that analysis, an inventory will be made of best practices used worldwide against organized criminal groups involved in smuggling human beings,

including special legislation and institutional arrangements.

29. In the second phase, a series of demonstration projects will be launched in a number of interested countries and evaluated upon completion, thus constituting the pilot testing of technical cooperation activities. Those projects will seek to implement the best practices. They will assist Governments in (a) counteracting groups involved in smuggling humans; (b) strengthening crime prevention strategies against the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in humans in general; and (c) improving victim and witness protection and victim assistance. They will seek to establish mechanisms for collaboration among officials of law enforcement, immigration and the judiciary of different countries. Where relevant, the projects will build upon existing initiatives in concerned countries and will be supported by national and international entities and non-governmental organizations.

30. In the final phase, a global strategy against trafficking in human beings will be formulated in close consultation with relevant national and international organizations and presented for adoption by the international community, possibly at a high-level forum.

31. Several technical cooperation pilot projects that form part of the programme are currently being initiated by the Centre and are at various stages of preparation. These include a pilot project in the Philippines on inter-agency cooperation and an assessment and project formulation mission to Albania that addresses the issue of trafficking in human beings, to be undertaken jointly with UNDCP. Avenues are also being explored for joint initiatives with the European Commission.

V. Promoting standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

A. Assisting Member States to apply standards and norms

32. A broad catalogue of international standards, guidelines and model treaties in crime prevention and criminal justice has been developed, covering such areas as the treatment of prisoners, the conduct of law enforcement officials and public officials, the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, the treatment of victims of crime, the independence of the judiciary, juvenile justice, corruption and bribery. With the increasing recognition of the importance of good governance, those instruments provide a foundation for promoting and maintaining the rule of law, a basic requisite for sustainable socio-economic development; furnish a basis for Governments to assess their systems, formulate legislation and develop effective tools for controlling national and transnational forms of crime; and provide a framework for technical assistance, which in turn serves as a catalyst for their implementation.

33. Before the Commission are: (a) a report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/CN.15/1999/7), which focuses on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex), the administration of juvenile justice, the information gathering system on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, and on measures to be taken by Member States to reduce prison overcrowding; and (b) a report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention (E/CN.15/1999/3), which gives an overview of the concept of crime prevention and summarizes the information received from Governments regarding the proposed instruments on responsible crime prevention.

34. The Centre has continued to support Member States in their efforts to create more efficient and fair justice systems, in particular by providing technical assistance in order to bring national regulations and practice into line with the standards and norms.

35. Many projects addressed a range of issues and aspects of criminal justice systems in order to respond to the requesting country's manifold needs. In 1998, the Centre completed two projects aimed at strengthening the criminal justice systems in the two component entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. A framework for follow-up activities in the country is being drawn up under a project funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be implemented jointly with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. It will focus on matters involving organized crime, but will also deal with law reform and juvenile justice.

36. Three activities were undertaken in Albania. Firstly, a plan of action for the justice system in Albania was finalized, focusing on the development of the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Justice, courts and related agencies. Secondly, consultations on establishing a juvenile justice system were held with government institutions in Albania in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNDP. Thirdly, work was started on a subprogramme on crime within the framework of the ODCCP country programme for Albania (1999-2003).

37. On 3 November 1998, an agreement was signed by the Executive Director of ODCCP and the Vice-President of Guatemala regarding the formulation of a broad assistance programme in support of the criminal justice system in that country. The programme will cover a range of issues, such as organized crime, drug control, money-laundering, corruption, juvenile justice and criminal justice reform. A consultant engaged by the Centre initiated the programming work in the country in March 1999.

38. In 1998, the Centre held three training seminars on modern management for senior police officers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in cooperation with the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and with the assistance of the International Police Task Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Criminal Investigations Training Assistance Programme of the United States of America.

39. A project to strengthen legislative and institutional capacities for juvenile justice is under implementation in Lebanon. As part of the project, training seminars on juvenile delinquency were organized jointly by UNICEF and the Centre.

40. A multidisciplinary project proposal on the reform of the administration of juvenile justice in Bangladesh has been developed in cooperation with UNICEF. A related project formulation mission was undertaken in pursuance of a recommendation by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the discussions at the first meeting of the Coordination Panel on Technical Advice and Assistance in Juvenile Justice.

41. As part of developing additional technical assistance tools, the Centre prepared modules for model legislation on juvenile justice that will facilitate the application of standards and norms in national legislation. The modules were used in relevant consultations with Governments.

42. A mission was undertaken to the Caribbean to support the improvement of prison conditions, following which a joint prison reform project for the Caribbean region was developed jointly by the Centre and UNDCP according to the Plan of Action for Drug Control Coordination and Cooperation in the Caribbean (Barbados Plan of Action), adopted by the Regional Meeting on Drug Control Cooperation, held in Bridgetown from 15 to 17 May 1996, which will be implemented with the support of the European Union.

43. An assessment and advisory mission was undertaken to Kazakhstan in response to a request from the Government of that country to support a programme for reforming its correctional system, and a training seminar was conducted for senior prison officers.

44. A needs assessment mission was undertaken to Botswana and Namibia to identify strategies to enhance crime prevention, both nationally and regionally. In South Africa, a project was started in 1998 to address violence against women and children by establishing two pilot outreach centres in Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape provinces.

B. Fighting corruption

45. As mentioned in paragraph 32, to counteract the phenomenon of corruption, the international community has drawn up several instruments, both under the auspices of the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex), the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions (General Assembly resolution 51/191, annex) and the conventions adopted by the Organization of American States, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Council of Europe.

46. The Centre, jointly with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, has developed a global programme against corruption, consisting of two main elements, a research component and a technical cooperation component.

47. The research component of the programme will establish the knowledge base for formulating and implementing technical cooperation measures and will consist of a global study of the phenomenon of corruption and the types and efficacy of anti-corruption measures. It will deal with three main types of corruption:

(a) corruption in public administration; (b) business corruption, that is, corruption in the milieu of medium-sized and international business; and (c) top-level corruption in the political, administrative and financial areas. The study will develop a "corruption monitoring protocol", a set of indicators on corruption trends and anti-corruption measures, to be used for the periodic review of the prevalence of corruption and the efficacy of countermeasures. Applied at the national level, the protocol will also facilitate comparative analysis. Importantly, the study will examine the nexus between corruption and organized crime. A database containing the information gathered through the study will be established, to be accessible worldwide by electronic means.

48. The technical cooperation component will assist Member States to build and/or strengthen their institutional capacity for preventing, detecting and fighting corruption nationally and internationally. At the national level, it will provide assistance in assessing measures against corruption, drafting or revising legislation, establishing or strengthening anti-corruption bodies, developing preventive measures and training policy makers and officials. At the international level, it will seek to create a pool of high-level experts, establish mechanisms for the transparency of public sector contracts and for international anti-corruption accountability through assessments by international experts, promote international legal instruments and establish an international forum on corruption and bribery.

49. The global programme envisages that, while the research component will cover all regions of the world, pilot technical cooperation activities will initially be implemented in one country each in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean.

50. The global programme has been developed taking fully into account already existing international activities, so as to avoid duplication and strengthen cooperation. Thus, input has been sought in developing the programme from organizations active in the field, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and Transparency International.

51. The Centre continued to provide technical assistance to requesting Member States in support of their efforts to fight corruption. It continued the implementation of three projects, in Lebanon, Romania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The purpose of those projects is to create and strengthen the legislative and institutional capacity of the three countries to prevent and control corruption, in particular by means of drafting new or revising existing legislation, establishing special anti-corruption bodies, training criminal justice personnel and organizing public awareness campaigns.

52. In its resolution 1998/16 of 28 July 1998, the Economic and Social Council decided to convene an open-ended meeting of governmental experts to explore means of ensuring that recent multilateral initiatives against corruption were effective and that an appropriate international strategy against corruption, including the proceeds of corruption, was formulated in consultation with other intergovernmental organizations active in the area. In pursuance of that mandate, the Centre was taking measures, at the time of writing of the present report, to organize a meeting in Paris from 30 March to 1 April 1999, with the financial support of the Government of France, to be attended by experts from the States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and representatives of relevant international organizations.

53. The Centre is currently preparing a revised and expanded version of the manual on practical measures against corruption,[5] scheduled to be ready in the second half of 1999.

VI. Collecting and disseminating information

54. The Centre has continued its efforts to reinforce its capacity and performance in the collection, analysis and dissemination of pertinent data and other information on crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems so as to better inform policy development and programme implementation. In close concert with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Centre promotes research and produces publications on new and emerging forms of crime. It continues to assist in upgrading national capacities for the collection, analysis and use of criminal justice data through the application of modern information technologies. It also maintains the Internet-based United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network.

55. The Advisory Steering Group on Data Collection and Computerization, established pursuant to Economic and

Social Council resolutions 1996/11 of 23 July 1996 and 1997/27 of 21 July 1997, advises the Centre in formulating and implementing strategies for data collection and dissemination. With the support of the Governments of Argentina and the Netherlands, the Group has so far met twice, in March 1997 and March 1998. Guided by the Group, the Centre has pursued three specific initiatives:

(a) *Streamlining the sixth United Nations survey on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems*. The quinquennial surveys on crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems is the Centre's primary vehicle for the collection of national-level statistics on crime trends and criminal justice. To date, over 100 countries have provided official data on police, prosecution, courts, prisons and resource allocation. The sixth survey is currently being administered to Governments. Data from that survey are expected to be available in the second half of 1999;

(b) *Finalizing the Guide on the Development and Analysis of Criminal Justice Statistics*. The Centre is cooperating with the Statistics Division of the Secretariat and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics in preparing the *Guide*, which will assist developing countries in the collection, maintenance and analysis of crime and criminal justice data and information and in computerizing criminal justice systems;

(c) *Developing a methodology for collecting data and information on organized transnational crime*. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1996/27 of 24 July 1996 and 1997/22 of 21 July 1997 and the priority assigned to fighting transnational organized crime, steps are being taken to expand the Centre's repository on transnational organized crime. The Advisory Steering Group has drafted a survey instrument on organized crime, which has been tested on a pilot basis. It will be modified on the basis of feedback, prior to being used as an information template in the project for assessing the dangerousness of groups involved in transnational organized crime mentioned above (para. 23).

56. Data collected by the Centre through the surveys and other means are used and presented in publications. Thus, extensive data obtained from the previous surveys has been analysed and presented in the *Global Report on Crime and Justice*, to be published by Oxford University Press in 1999, which offers a comprehensive review of the state of crime in the world and addresses topics as diverse as punishment, policing strategies, crime prevention, firearm regulation, drug control and organized crime.

57. The Centre has joined forces with UNDCP to produce two new publication series:

(a) *ODCCP Studies on Drugs and Crime*, the first issue of which was published in December 1998, entitled "Financial havens, banking secrecy and money-laundering";

(b) The *United Nations Journal on Drugs and Crime*.

58. The Centre continues to pursue vigorously the dissemination of information, especially by electronic means, by maintaining and expanding the Internet-based United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (accessible at http://www.ifs.univie.ac.at/~uncjin/uncjin.html), a database on crime statistics, publications and links to relevant United Nations entities, research organizations and universities. The results of the Centre's research and information-gathering activities are entered into the database. Its content has been further expanded during the past year. For example, it now includes the Secretary-General's reports to several recent sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in English, French and Spanish. Also available are the documents of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Draft Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; data and other information gathered to prepare the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation; and a global bibliography of prisons systems.

VII. Technical cooperation

59. In 1998, the Centre supported projects with budgets totalling over $4 million. Some $2.5 million of that amount represents activities funded from the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. The remaining $1.5 million was provided by UNDP. Those projects, substantive information on which is contained in the relevant sections of the present report, are listed below in table 1.

60. In responding to the technical cooperation needs of Member States, the Centre is also guided by the following considerations:

(a) *A systematic effort to translate into concrete activities at the field level the priorities of the Centre*;

(b) *Priority to be given to developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are reforming their justice systems*. The Centre will encourage

Table 1

Technical cooperation projects supported by the Centre for International Crime Prevention in 1998

Country	*Project*	*Total budget (United States dollars)*	*Role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention*
Albania	Plan of Action for the justice system in Albania	127 050	Cooperating agency
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Strengthening the administration of justice in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	380 000	Cooperating agency
	Strengthening the administration of justice in the Republika Srpska	390 000	Cooperating agency
Kyrgyzstan	Enhancing the capacity to fight organized crime	180 000	Cooperating agency
Lebanon	Support for the national anti-corruption plan	273 460	Funding and executing agency
	Strengthening the legislative and institutional capacity for juvenile justice	840 000	Funding and executing agency
Romania	Institution-building and strengthening of corruption control capacity	325 000	Funding and cooperating agency
South Africa	Mechanisms to counteract domestic violence	660 000	Funding and associate agency
	Preparatory assistance: support for the national crime prevention strategy	558 500	Cooperating agency
	Measures to counteract organized crime	400 000	Funding and cooperating agency
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Assistance in anti-corruption law reform	29 500	Funding and cooperating agency
	Total	**4 163 510**	
	Funded by the Centre	**2 527 960**	

a subregional rather than a national approach wherever conditions permit;

(c) *Synergy with UNDCP*. While keeping their distinct profiles, UNDCP and the Centre have developed close cooperation at the operational level. This is shown by the increased number of joint missions and in the design of new programmes for Albania, Guatemala, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan and the southern African region. This will allow a more comprehensive approach in dealing with issues such as organized crime, money-laundering, drug control and support to the criminal justice system;

(d) *Reinforced inter-agency cooperation*. In its technical cooperation activities, the Centre has sought to reinforce close cooperation with other relevant Secretariat entities and United Nations agencies. A concrete example is the Coordination Panel that the Centre has established with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNICEF in order to provide a coordinated response to requests for assistance in the field of juvenile justice;

(e) The *need to act increasingly as both funding and executing agency*. This will allow the Centre to retain substantive control over projects and, at the same time, to raise its visibility in the international arena.

61. Within the above context, work has begun on new initiatives in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Tajikistan and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and in the Caucasus, the Caribbean and southern Africa. Those initiatives are currently at different stages of preparation.

62. The Centre's capacity to deliver technical assistance is also being enhanced by ensuring the presence of the Centre's staff at the country and subregional levels. In 1998, the Centre maintained its presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in both the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and established a field project office in Romania and a liaison office in Lebanon. An ODCCP regional office for southern Africa was established in Pretoria as a joint undertaking of UNDCP and the Centre. A similar ODCCP regional office for Central Asia is being established in Tashkent.

VIII. Mobilizing resources

63. The contributions provided to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund amounted to $274,715 in 1996, $2,166,326 in 1997 and $2,733,014 in 1998.

64. The total amount provided to the Centre through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund over the past three years was $5,174,055, of which $4,470,070 (86 per cent) was earmarked for specific projects or activities. The trend in contributions shows a substantial increase between 1996 and 1998, albeit on an extremely modest baseline. The figure shows that increase and the distribution of contributions between general and specific purposes.

Figure

Pledges to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund

(Thousands of US dollars)

65. Contributions to the Fund received during 1998 are listed in table 2.

66. There has been general recognition of the marked discrepancy between the mandates and the resources of the Centre. The increase in funding in recent year, while significant in percentage and encouraging, has been far too small to overcome that discrepancy. The Office of Internal Oversight Services suggested that a solution should be found by acting in a two-tier direction: streamlining the programme and improving the funding (see E/AC.51/1998/3). The Centre has acted on the first tier and is pursuing a more focused programme of work. It is for the Member States to act on the second tier by improving the funding.

Table 2

Contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund in 1998
(United States dollars)

Country	*General purpose*	*Special purpose*	*Total*
Austria	78 740[a]	660 000[a]	738 740
Brazil	15 000[b]	-	15 000
Canada	-	6 944[a]	6 944
Iceland	4 898[a]	-	4 898
India	3 000[b]	-	3 000
Italy	137 928[a]	458 800	596 728
Morocco	2 000[b]	-	2 000
Netherlands	-	106 641[c]	106 641
Philippines	1 000[b]	-	1 000
Republic of Korea	11 250[a]	-	11 250
Slovenia	609[a]	-	609
Switzerland	-	709 220[c]	709 220
Thailand	3 000[b]	-	3 000
Tunisia	1 400[b]	-	1 400
Turkey	25 000[b]	25 000[b]	50 000
United States of America	43 500[b]	467 500[b]	511 000
Venezuela	4 084[a]	-	4 084
Other public donations	-	7 500[a]	7 500
Total	**331 409**	**2 441 605**	**2 773 014**

[a] Paid.
[b] Pledged.
[c] Paid in part.

IX. Coordinating the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network and promoting partnerships

67. An essential component of the Centre's work in the past year has been an effort to realign, reinforce and expand a result-oriented work relationship with the institutes of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, the relevant entities of the Secretariat and the rest of the United Nations system, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other competent institutions. This has proceeded hand in hand with the intense pursuit, described elsewhere in the present report, of closest work synergy with UNDCP, the sister entity of the Centre within ODCCP, thus giving operational effect to the Secretary-General's reform measures in this field. Those efforts are guided by the basic objectives of eliminating duplication, making the best use of each other's competencies and achieving coordinated action at all levels of operation.

68. Ongoing effective coordination of undertakings is now being ensured between the Centre and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, which has now been repositioned to serve as the research arm supporting the Centre's work. A telling example of the new work relationship is the joint ownership of the global programmes against corruption and trafficking in human beings and the project to study organized crime.

69. Efforts have also been advanced, and will continue, to forge more productive cooperation with other institutes participating in the Programme network. For example, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in 1998 published "Crime and Criminal Justice in Europe and North America: 1990-1994", containing the results of an innovative analysis of the national responses to the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, carried out by the European Institute with the support of the Centre. The European Institute and the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders are working closely with the Centre to coordinate two of the workshops for the Tenth Congress. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders assist the Centre with the holding of the respective regional meetings for the Congress.

70. The Commission will have before it a report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes comprising the Programme network (E/CN.15/1999/4).

71. In pursuing its work, the Centre is strengthening its partnerships and developing new ones with several entities. In particular, within the Secretariat and the United Nations system, these include the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office for Project Services, UNICEF,

UNDP, the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Tourism Organization. Among its other major partners are the American Society of Criminology, the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the International Criminal Police Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the International Sociological Association, the Korean Institute of Criminology, the Libero Istituto Universitario Carlo Cattaneo in Castellanza, Italy, the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law in Freiburg, Germany, the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice and the Organization of American States.

X. Future challenges

72. The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme focused in the past on establishing and promoting the use of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. Those standards and norms now constitute the cornerstones of humane and effective criminal justice systems. In the meantime, the changed global environment has necessitated a strategic reorientation of the Centre's activities. At present, with the collapse of dictatorial regimes, the re-establishment of democracies and the increased global flow of communications, there is a more conducive atmosphere for the application of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. On the other hand, however, some of those developments have their disadvantages.

73. The very mechanisms of democratization, technological advances and globalization of markets and communications also provide the opportunity for uncivil elements of society to pose new criminal threats to nations and indeed to the entire international community. Those new threats, exemplified by illicit manufacture of and trafficking in firearms, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in women and children and international corruption, cannot be countered by countries singlehandedly. They require the international community to reconsider the nature and objectives of international collaboration in criminal matters. A multilateral approach is often required. The new type of collaboration goes far beyond the ad hoc provision of mutual legal aid in individual cases. Agencies will have to work together on a more permanent basis in both policy-making and operational activities. More than in the past technical cooperation will directly serve the interests of both recipient and donor countries. The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with its various mandates and institutional arrangements, seems the most efficient springboard for such collaboration.

74. There are two main challenges that lie ahead for the Centre—and for the Member States, which define its mandate and provide its resources. The first is to maintain a realistic sense of what is achievable. It is essential for the Centre to be efficient in all its activities and to be selective in undertaking new tasks. The second challenge is resources; the international agenda keeps on expanding to such an extent that the means available to the Centre have long been inadequate. Unless a wider and more stable resource basis is secured, a major credibility gap will develop between mandates and requests for action and the actual capacity to deliver. The Centre is sparing no effort to present to Member States a credible, focused and output-oriented programme of work. It will then be the task of Governments to provide the necessary means to sustain and implement their agenda in international crime prevention.

Notes

[1] See *World Development Report 1997: The State in a Changing World* (Oxford, Oxford University Press for World Bank, 1997).

[2] A/CONF.183/9.

[3] See A/52/777, annex.

[4] A/49/748, annex, chap. I, sect. A.

[5] "Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international cooperation: practical measures against corruption", *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42 (New York, United Nations, 1993).

[6] See *United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.IV.2).

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Strategies for crime prevention

Crime prevention

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1997/232, decided that each session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should have one prominent theme and that the theme of the eighth session of the Commission should be "Crime prevention".

The present report has been prepared with a view to facilitating the deliberations of the Commission. It provides an overview of recent concepts and successes of crime prevention, describes the new challenges for the international community in preventing transnational organized crime and corruption, addresses the links between socio-economic development and crime and discusses strategies to manage crime prevention at the national level. The report also reflects the views of Member States on standards regarding responsible crime prevention.

Information on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

* E/CN.15/1999/1.

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I. Introduction

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its decision 1997/232, decided that each session of the Commission of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should have one prominent theme and that the theme of the eighth session of the Commission should be "Crime prevention". In order to facilitate the deliberations, the Secretary-General prepared the present report.

2. The Commission will have before it a report on the meeting of the expert group on community involvement in crime prevention, held in Buenos Aires from 8 to 10 February 1999 (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.1) in preparation for the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention to be held within the framework of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The Commission will also have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women (A/54/69-E/1998/8). The Secretary-General will also submit to the Commission information on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives in the context of crime prevention and public safety (E/CN.15/1999/3/Add.1).

II. Concept of crime prevention

3. The term crime prevention was once used in the United Nations in a broader sense, encompassing both punitive and non-punitive measures. That was reflected in the names of a number of United Nations entities, such as the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The concept of prevention in its more traditional, broad sense has been retained in the name of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat.

4. More recently, the concept of crime prevention has acquired a more restricted meaning, referring to non-punitive measures only. Crime prevention is now understood to mean the targeting of the causal factors of crime, including opportunities for the commission of crime. For example, in 1998, mayors from all over Africa met in Johannesburg to recommend action aimed at the prevention of delinquency, violence and insecurity. In the context of the United Nations, that concept of crime prevention was reflected, for example, in the resolution on the prevention of urban crime adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,[1] and in the activities of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) concerning community safety. Crime prevention in this new sense also features in the name of the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Crime Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, associated with the United Nations. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice will discuss a draft on elements of responsible crime prevention which deals specifically with non-punitive measures. It is crime prevention in this more specific sense which was chosen as the theme of the eighth session of the Commission.

A. Types of crime prevention

5. Crime prevention is subdivided into approaches focusing (a) on potential offenders (offender-oriented prevention) and (b) on situations or potential victims (situational or victim-oriented prevention). Offender-oriented prevention typically targets the social factors and psychological problems that predispose young persons to become (persistent) offenders. Known social development risk factors include incoherent or ineffective parenting, social and cognitive disabilities of children, dropping out of school, social exclusion and youth unemployment. Policies addressing these factors can be focused on groups of the general population, such as beneficiaries of social development or health-care programmes. Examples are national campaigns informing about the risks of drug consumption, pre-school enrichment programmes or large-scale job programmes for long-term unemployed youth. Such measures are called primary prevention.

6. The term secondary prevention is used for measures directed at persons who show the first signs of a delinquent lifestyle (groups at risk). Examples are child- protection measures, home visits, parent training, reception centres for unemployed youngsters and voluntary treatment programmes for drug addicts.

7. Tertiary prevention consists of measures to prevent recidivism among former offenders through social reintegration and/or treatment. One form of tertiary prevention would be special courts for drug offenders that can impose coercive forms of rehabilitation. Offender-oriented crime prevention is sometimes called social crime prevention, or crime prevention through social development.

8. Situational or victim-oriented prevention seeks to make the commission of crimes more difficult, more risky or less rewarding to potential offenders, either by adapting the design of suitable targets for crime or of criminogenic environments or by promoting more effective self-protection among potential victims. Situational crime prevention may be in the form of physical measures, including technical measures such as closed-circuit television, or in the form of increased surveillance by local residents or non-police professionals. Special mention should be made of projects that try to reduce the risks at identified hot spots of crime in urban areas. Of special interest are projects aimed at helping actual victims to prevent repeat victimization. The prevention of repeat victimization is particularly relevant for victims of domestic violence and of household and commercial burglary. The treatment of abusive men can prevent recidivism and thereby also prevent repeat victimization.

9. In several countries, offenders and victims are invited to negotiate with each other on the determination of guilt and on restitution or compensation. In some cases, family members are invited to take part in the proceedings (family conferencing). Such mediation mechanisms are used in many developing countries as part and parcel of custom law. In developed countries, mediation programmes are often predicated upon existing customary law of aborigines or immigrant groups. Mediation may be a combination of tertiary prevention and victim-oriented prevention.

B. Successes of crime prevention

10. The interest in crime prevention may be partly the result of a growing disillusionment with the effectiveness of punitive measures. Recidivist rates among former prisoners are almost universally very high (above 50 per cent). In many parts of the world, crime rates have continued to rise since the 1960s, despite considerable increased investment in law enforcement, prosecution, courts and prisons. The situation has led to a worldwide search for innovative, alternative approaches. The development and promotion of social crime prevention has been undertaken, in particular, in countries with extended welfare systems. In such relatively affluent countries, crime prevention and victim assistance can be seen as belated applications of the welfare-state ideology to crime problems. In other countries, there has been particular interest in initiatives that promote responsible parenting and civic responsibility. At the same time, situational crime prevention has instantly appealed to practically minded audiences of all political persuasions, as well as to groups at risk of being victimized. Over the past 20 years, the extent and quality of self-protection measures against crime have gone up substantially in almost all countries with high crime rates, regardless of government policies on crime.

11. A rapidly growing body of knowledge of crime prevention indicates not only that special preventive measures result in lower crime rates, but also that such measures are often more cost-effective than conventional, punitive ones.[2] Descriptions of these and other successful projects can be found on the World Wide Web site of the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (http://www.crime-prevention-intl.org/english/best/index.htm). That information is also presented in the 1997 and 1999 crime prevention digests of the Centre. An overview of criminology in Africa, including crime prevention strategies, is provided in a publication of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.[3]

12. In some countries, special efforts are being made to develop a scientific body of knowledge on what does and does not work in preventing crime. The publications mentioned above provide evidence that specific social development and situational measures that address burglary, car theft and high crime neighbourhoods as well as work on youth and families, are much more cost-effective than incarceration. For example, a study in the United States of America revealed that it is almost eight times more costly to reduce crime by increasing incarceration than by adopting incentives for youth at risk to complete school.[4] In recent overviews on state-of-the-art crime prevention, reference is made to so-called evidence-based crime prevention or crime reduction policies. These and similar overviews of evaluation studies have been instrumental in persuading Governments to extend generous funding for crime prevention. Fixed percentages of these new funds are earmarked for scientific evaluations.

13. In many developed countries, overall crime victimization rates and recorded crime rates have ceased to increase. In some countries, notably the United States, the rates show an unmistakable downward trend. Those positive trends are often attributed to improved law enforcement (zero tolerance policing) and/or more severe sentencing. While there might be sound reasons for this attribution, crime trends have started to decline in almost all developed countries, irrespective of the criminal

policies pursued. In Finland, for example, the Government succeeded in reducing the use of imprisonment through the imposition of less severe sentences by the courts. Finland is no exception to the rule of declining crime trends. This particular change in the crime trend appears to be unrelated to intensified police patrolling or more severe sentencing; other factors seem to have determined the development.

14. According to the International Crime Victim Survey[5] the level of self-protection and/or security has increased universally in developed countries. An alternative interpretation of the declining crime trends in developed countries is that the general increase in the level of self-protection and/or security has altered the cost-benefit ratios for many types of property crime to the extent that some forms of crime have become less attractive to potential offenders. Examples of crime that might have been affected by altered cost-benefit ratios are bank robbery, household and commercial burglary and vehicle-related crime. A case can be made that the stabilization of conventional crime in the developed world is, to some extent, the result of crime prevention initiatives of the private sector and the public sector in response to increased losses from victimization by crime.

III. New global challenges

15. Although crime in the developed world seems to be levelling off, the need for more effective policies against crime is as urgent as ever. The level of conventional crime in most countries is still unacceptably high. Crime rates generally remain 2 or 3 times higher than in the 1960s. Two out of three city residents throughout the world are victimized by crime at least once in five years.[6] Victimization by crime is highest in cities in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa, but people in cities elsewhere in the world are also at risk. In several developed countries, violent crime is on the increase, in particular among young people. Private security companies and prison departments continue to expand and cost more. According to analyses done by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, the increasing cost of crime and its control use up a significant proportion of limited resources: the equivalent of 5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in developed countries and up to 14 per cent of GDP in developing countries.[7] Surveys that give the public a choice suggest that there is more support for investment in crime prevention than for a further increase in traditional law enforcement and sanctions.

16. In addition to the heavy burden of conventional crime, transnational organized crime exacerbates existing crime problems. There is an enormous annual turnover in markets for illegal goods, such as illegal drugs, protected wildlife, stolen works of art, illegal firearms, and nuclear and/or toxic waste, as well as for trafficking in human beings. The illicit gains constitute a threat to the proper functioning of economic and financial systems and democratic institutions. In many less developed countries, socio-economic development is also hampered by rampant corruption. The economic and human costs of crime are a heavy burden for individual citizens, as well as for the private sector and the public sector the world over.

17. As a form of public policy, crime prevention is, in many respects, still in its infancy. The Commission may wish to consider how crime prevention efforts may be strengthened and further developed in response to new global challenges. With regard to efforts to prevent transnational organized crime, the intercountry harmonization of crime prevention policies is important for successful interventions. National crime prevention strategies alone are no longer enough to ensure the efficient and effective prevention of crime on a global scale. In addition, the lack of crime prevention efforts in one country or region will have negative repercussions on the efforts of another to prevent transnational organized crime. Consequently, in addition to better coordination and harmonization efforts, more strategic thinking might be required to ensure the success of efforts to prevent transnational organized crime. That will, in turn, require the development of strategies for the prevention of crime at the international level that encompass all relevant sectors dealing with crime prevention, including education, labour, social welfare and health care, as well as law enforcement and justice. Those strategies should be based on an analysis of good practices and successful pilot projects in the area of crime prevention.

A. Socio-economic development and crime

18. Although problems of crime cannot be directly attributed to socio-economic development, economic growth and crime are interrelated in various direct and indirect ways. In less developed countries, more people are tempted to regard criminal activity as a means of economic survival and to engage in such activity. For that reason, many developing countries are confronted with relatively

large groups of motivated offenders who are willing to use violence in pursuit of an illegal activity that is a source of income. In some countries, cultures of poverty have emerged that foster alcohol and drug abuse, inadequate parenting and high levels of violence, including violence against women and children. Against that background, it should come as no surprise that the level of serious crimes is inversely related to affluence.[6]

19. Notwithstanding the above, levels of crime are not necessarily always lower in affluent societies. In more developed countries, income and property are often unevenly distributed among the population and persons at lower income levels may experience socio-economic deprivation. Persons at higher income levels possess more consumer goods, such as cars and electronic equipment, making them attractive targets. In more developed countries, there are more opportunities to commit more profitable types of crime. Higher levels of income may generate greater demand for illicit drugs and sexual services. That situation may lead to other high-profit types of crime, including such forms of transnational organized crime as illicit drug trafficking and trafficking in women for sexual exploitation or exploitative labour. Developing countries are often directly affected by such high-profit types of transnational organized crime.

20. In almost all developed countries, the levels of self-protection have risen substantially over the past decade. However, in developing countries or countries with economies in transition, households and small businesses cannot easily afford the investments required. Thus, the least developed countries are falling behind in terms of security.[8] In those countries, crime levels may continue to rise and urban areas and tourist resorts may become less attractive as a result. A security gap may emerge between urban areas in more developed countries and urban areas in less developed countries. The safety factor may further undermine the economic competitiveness of certain developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

21. In order to prevent the emergence of a security gap between more developed and less developed countries, the promotion of situational crime prevention in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and parts of eastern Europe must become a technical cooperation concern. With relatively simple measures, safety in economically essential areas can be improved. However, as discussed at the meeting of the expert group on community involvement, held in Buenos Aires in February 1999, crime prevention requires a two-pronged approach. Long-term strategies for crime prevention must also deal with the economic, social and cultural causes of crime through economic, social, health-care and educational policies. Broad, comprehensive programmes with a public health perspective aimed at assisting vulnerable families and their children seem to have great potential in terms of crime prevention. Important priorities are also programmes that socially integrate juveniles at risk of becoming delinquents or members of organized criminal groups. Such secondary prevention programmes will help to make cities safer in the long term and will also contribute to the fight against organized crime.

22. Safety programmes deserve funding within the framework of economic restructuring initiatives. Urban safety is of great economic importance. In South Africa, for example, the business community has taken a lead role in several crime prevention programmes.

B. Relevance of the fight against corruption and organized crime to the prevention of conventional crime

23. The negative impact of corruption and organized crime on economic and social development is now more fully understood. This insight has important implications for crime prevention policies. In many parts of the world, the fight against corruption and organized crime may have greater relevance to the prevention of conventional crime than previously assumed.

24. In countries where corruption and organized crime are not adequately dealt with, economic development is often slowed down. Consequently, there is less room for the type of social development programmes needed for primary prevention of crime than there might otherwise be. Many organized criminal groups recruit members from among socially marginalized individuals. Criminal groups have a vested interest in social deprivation and sometimes deliberately impede social development.

25. If budgets for economic restructuring fall victim to corrupt practices, social development programmes, which could improve the living conditions of those at risk of becoming criminals, will suffer. In fact, the existence of rampant corruption is sometimes used as an argument against investing in social projects aimed at preventing crime in developing countries. In such cases, crime

prevention efforts are directly damaged by corrupt practices.

26. High levels of corruption and the conspicuous consumption that typically accompanies organized crime undermine public morale and respect for the law. The bad influence of such forms of crime will be diffused throughout the community. The activities of organized criminal groups have a negative impact upon the cultural preconditions for sustainable economic growth. Those most influenced by the negative role models provided by members of local organized criminal groups are young persons struggling for their economic survival in difficult circumstances. Organized criminal groups offer easy money, thereby dissuading local youngsters from becoming educated and receiving vocational training in order to find proper jobs.

27. For the above reasons, policies against corruption and organized crime should be seen as cornerstones of efforts to prevent conventional crime, in particular in developing countries or in countries with economies in transition. In a national anti-crime strategy designed for the Philippines, for example, good government programmes addressing graft and corruption are presented as key to successful crime prevention through social development.[9]

C. Prevention of corruption and organized crime

28. The fight against organized crime is predominantly presented as a challenge to the law enforcement community. Arrangements are made for special articles in criminal codes, special police investigation techniques and the imposition of special penal measures and witness-protection programmes. Although crime prevention is often seen as less relevant to the fight against organized crime, in some countries attention is increasingly being given to preventive approaches to dealing with forms of organized crime. For example, in 1998, the Council of Ministers of the European Union passed a resolution on the prevention of organized crime.

29. With regard to the relevance of social and cultural programmes that shield young people from recruitment by organized groups, schools and the media can help to counteract the appeal of such groups. Most forms of primary and secondary prevention aimed at the prevention of juvenile delinquency will also contribute to the fight against organized crime. Successful crime prevention strategies can help to drain the swamp in which organized crime flourishes.

30. Many, if not most, organized criminal groups respond to the extent to which opportunities for illegal profits are available. It has been documented that even Italian mafia groups temporarily reduced their activities in a period where opportunities for illegal gain in their environment were limited.[10] The prevalence and nature of organized crime and economic crime are determined by existing opportunities, perhaps even more than are many forms of ordinary crime. There seems to be great potential for preventing organized crime by limiting illegal markets and disrupting logistics.[11]

31. Some Governments have started to apply crime prevention concepts and techniques in the fight against corruption and organized crime. International instruments, such as the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex), have been adopted to increase transparency in public administrations and commercial transactions. Such measures limit the opportunities for corruption and can be regarded as special forms of situational crime prevention.

32. Reduction of the demand for illicit drugs or sexual services reduces the size of the illegal markets in which criminal groups operate. For that reason, educational or health-care projects that reduce the demand for illicit drugs contribute directly to the prevention of organized crime. Groups involved in trafficking in women or children can be counteracted by information campaigns directed at potential victims, facilitators and consumers of exploitative sex. International systems for marking motor vehicles, antiques and firearms can increase the risks and reduce the rewards of illegal trafficking.

33. The growth of organized groups can be hampered by limiting opportunities to reinvest illegal profits. Many countries have introduced legal and administrative mechanisms to prevent and punish money-laundering. Those efforts can be strengthened by international action aimed at making bank secrecy laws less strict. The reinvestment of criminal profits can also be countered by more cautious screening of applicants for public works, municipal licences or government subsidies. In many countries, persons convicted for serious offences can be barred by the courts from sitting on the boards of companies. The exchange of information between countries on such disqualifications can help to prevent the reinvestment of illegally acquired money in the legal economy. The Office for Drug Control

and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat is in the process of preparing, within the framework of the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, a global initiative to prevent the use of the offshore financial sector for the purpose of money-laundering.

D. Managing crime prevention

34. Experience has shown that action against crime prevention must be multifaceted. The long-term success of crime prevention hinges on the development of well-balanced organizational structures. Crime prevention presupposes the involvement of agencies and parties other than those that make up the criminal justice system. Crime prevention implies close cooperation between police, prosecutors, courts and probation with other state agencies such as those involved in education, health care, social services, housing and urban development, as well as non-governmental organizations, local communities and other elements of civil society. Those actors must form coalitions with strong leadership, and the capacity to identify problems, develop an action plan, and implement and monitor and evaluate the action plan.

35. A prerequisite of crime prevention policies is the establishment of special structures at both the national level and the local level for multi-agency cooperation. Over the past three decades, many countries have experimented with newly established structures such as national councils, inter-ministerial task forces or coalitions. Many of the structures that were put in place in the 1980s have since undergone fundamental changes; some have even been terminated. A ready-made and generally applicable structure is not currently available. Careful consideration must be given to the advantages and disadvantages of proposed structures.

36. One option, employed by some Governments, is the establishment of a centralized department for crime prevention under the direct responsibility of a minister who is also in charge of large parts of the criminal justice system. That model implies a high concentration of expertise and financial resources. It has the advantages that crime prevention stays clearly focused on the reduction of crime and that collaboration with agencies such as police, prosecutors, prisons and probation is generally assured. Successful national programmes may yield political credit and subsequently lead to increased government resources at the national level. National agencies can also reach agreements with national representatives of the business sector to address priority concerns through joint action plans. The drawbacks of the model include possible difficulties in obtaining the full collaboration of local agencies responsible for health care, planning, housing, social security and employment, or work with youth. Primary and secondary prevention programmes might be particularly difficult to implement if they emanate from the ministry of justice or the police. In addition, nationwide programmes may not always be responsive to special local needs.

37. Another option available to Governments is the assignment of responsibility for crime prevention to municipal government or local authorities. The advantage of that option is that those responsible will be well informed about local crime problems and will be able to introduce, together with other local agencies and non-governmental organizations, tailor-made solutions. Local governments are often well placed to mobilize agencies that can influence risk factors involved in community safety (community-based crime prevention). Local governments can also play an important role in the prevention of organized crime by following cautious tendering and licensing procedures. Possible disadvantages are insufficient development and maintenance of expertise, less collaboration with criminal justice agencies and a loss of focus if crime prevention is integrated into broader policy strategies, such as urban renewal. The decentralization of responsibility may also result in insufficient financial resources.

38. In most countries, structures have been created that combine elements of the two opposing models. One mechanism that has worked well in many countries consists of so-called security contracts between a central crime prevention agency or department and local governments. Usually the central agency offers general grants for preventive activities addressing national priority concerns. Local authorities are challenged to prepare comprehensive plans for improved safety. The contracts spell out which activities will be undertaken by local agencies. In some countries, independent monitoring and evaluation are standard elements of the contracts. If the contents of the contracts leave sufficient room for local governments to pursue their own policies within the framework of national strategies, it may be possible to strike the right balance between the interests at stake.

IV. Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms

39. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/33, entitled "Elements of responsible crime prevention: standards and norms", the Secretary-General sought comments from Member States, and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, on the annex to that resolution, including the advisability of elaborating such an instrument. As at February 1999, the Secretary-General had received comments from the following 26 States: Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Cyprus, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Jordan, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United States, and Uzbekistan. Comments were also received from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the International Association of Judges.

40. Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Malta and the Republic of Korea supported the draft and had no further comments to offer. Jordan stated that its understanding of crime prevention and the role of the national authorities were similar to the concept of crime prevention expressed in the draft. Madagascar informed the Secretary-General about its concept of crime prevention, particularly as it related to the prevention of violence against women. That view was reflected in more detail in the report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women (A/54/69-E/1999/8).

41. Bolivia was of the view that crime prevention had to be adapted to the new forms of crime, thus taking into account the international character of the commission of crime. There was a need to develop an international instrument that would focus on preventive measures and that would also reflect the needs of victims who were not otherwise protected. Bolivia offered detailed comments on the draft text and its translation into Spanish, particularly with regard to the involvement of the private sector in crime prevention and the necessary legal regulation and supervision by law enforcement.

42. In support of such an instrument, Cuba suggested that the reference to the rights of offenders in paragraph 21 should be deleted and that paragraph 22 should provide for mediation or other out-of-court alternatives.

43. Finland noted that, in view of the emergence of new types of criminality and the increasingly international character of crime, new methods of crime prevention needed to be applied. Finland had established an advisory board on crime prevention. The board was in charge of coordinating the crime prevention activities of various authorities. The Finnish police forces had initiated projects in which citizens could participate in action related to crime prevention.

44. Germany offered to host a meeting of an expert group to develop further the elements of responsible crime prevention. It was of the opinion that its views had been sufficiently expressed in the draft annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/33.

45. Greece provided the Secretary-General with detailed information on its crime prevention efforts, with particular emphasis on the prevention of transnational organized crime and drug-related offences. The Government had also provided an overview of the functions of the institutions entrusted with crime prevention.

46. Guatemala called for a more specific definition of the terms "crime prevention" and "organized crime". The Government suggested that paragraphs 8 and 9 of the draft be reviewed and that the text include wording aimed at ensuring better coordination within the international community in the exchange of information and the execution of specific operations, following identification of the areas of crime where criminal organizations operated. The text should include a call for the development of mechanisms that would make it possible to identify the causes and effects of transnational organized crime.

47. The Holy See made specific comments on paragraphs 14-18 of the draft. In its view, it was necessary to mention the central role of families, schools and religious institutions when seeking to combat violent and criminal behaviour. In addition to youth, other social groups at high risk, such as immigrants and members of ethnic minorities, should be addressed in the draft. Reference should be made to measures against transnational organized crime involving the exploitation of illegal immigrants and to measures that promote the legal immigration and social integration of migrants in host countries.

48. Mauritius suggested that paragraph 2 of the draft should be amended to include trafficking in children and paedophilia, that paragraph 16 should be amended to include a reference to social, cultural and religious organizations, that, in paragraph 18, the words "food assistance" should be added after the words "educational support" and that paragraph 21 should include references to protection from harassment from the press and to appropriate therapeutic care and treatment.

49. For Panama, it was important to emphasize the particular vulnerability of children and juveniles used for criminal purposes. The concept of crime prevention should also encompass commercial sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, including via new communication technologies. In addition, the types of preventive measures that were considered appropriate, necessary and effective should be identified in the draft. Panama was concerned that paragraph 5 of the draft could be interpreted to include measures such as those referred to as raids, swoops or clean-up operations, which were used by the authorities for the purpose of prevention and which violated the fundamental rights of young persons.

50. For Paraguay, concerted action by States was crucial to the prevention of offences that transcended national borders. In its view, each Government should be responsible for putting in place the mechanisms that were best designed to promote the improved and more effective implementation of crime prevention programmes and for clearly defining the respective functions of the entities engaged in crime prevention.

51. Portugal fully supported the draft instrument. It was of the view that reference should be made not only to the protection of victims, but also to the protection of witnesses and experts whose willingness and cooperation with the judicial process were fundamental to ensuring effective crime prevention. Furthermore, Portugal was of the view that more in-depth cooperation, at all levels and between States, was necessary to improve the determination of crime trends so that adequate counter-strategies could be developed. The concept of crime prevention should be based on four elements: first, policies to address the economic, social and cultural dimensions in addition to the criminal aspect; second, involvement of society in the objectives and tasks of crime prevention; third, emphasis on the interdisciplinary character of crime prevention measures and policy; and fourth, investigation of the social, cultural and economic conditions and crime trends, as well as evaluation of prevention programmes.

52. Saudi Arabia supported the idea of developing an international instrument on responsible crime prevention. However, some items contained phrases concerning the application of international standards that were contrary to the position of Saudi Arabia.

53. Slovakia offered detailed information on crime prevention in its territory, stressing that it fully supported the concept of crime prevention as outlined in the draft annexed to Economic and Social Council resolution.1997/33.

54. Spain was of the view that crime prevention through the employment of non-punitive measures was important as it complemented the administration of criminal law. In addition, the concept of crime prevention should not be limited to conventional forms of crime, but should be expanded to include new forms of crime. With regard to responsible crime prevention, any prediction of potential criminality at the individual level had to be undertaken with caution. In that regard, Spain referred to the thin line between "undercover agents" and "agents provocateurs" when applying a series of techniques aimed at preventing drug trafficking offences, as well as the risk of flawed evidence being obtained in breach of the most elementary fundamental principles.

55. Sweden welcomed the preliminary draft as a good start in enhancing the interest in crime prevention at the national and international levels. The resolution had included the most important points in the work on crime prevention. However, they had been reflected in a somewhat unfocused manner in the draft.

56. Switzerland gave its overall approval of the text, which, in its view, had been drafted in such general terms that it could hardly invite criticism. Switzerland was of the view that it would be helpful if the "elements" were to provide a clear and precise definition of what exactly was meant by prevention, together with a number of specific applications.

57. Turkey provided the Secretary-General with detailed comments on the draft on the elements for responsible crime prevention, *inter alia*, regarding the necessity to define certain concepts clearly. Turkey regarded terrorism as a form of transnational organized crime, along with illegal trafficking in migrants, drugs and arms. In the view of the Government, terrorism obtained financial and material sources through the establishment of close links with, and involvement in, other forms of transnational organized crime. Such links should be explicitly referred to in the draft.

58. Ukraine supported the idea that action to prevent crime and the development of non-custodial measures should take into account humanitarian principles. The programmes should be oriented towards achieving a sustainable reduction of crime levels. Crime prevention programmes should involve law enforcement and other governmental agencies and social institutions. Special attention should be paid to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Furthermore, crime prevention policies should facilitate better coordination in the investigation of complex operations of organized criminal groups in two or more countries.

59. The United States was of the view that the standards and norms contained significant ambiguities that appeared to make the document less suitable as a source of guidance for States. The United States provided examples of language contained in the draft that was problematic from its point of view. The topics addressed included the large scope of coordination that might be required for effective crime prevention strategies, the broad language of a number of provisions, which made it difficult to determine required action or obligations, and the assumption that the cause of all crime was social.

60. Uzbekistan suggested that a list of crimes encompassed by the concept of crime prevention should be added to the draft and that there should be more concrete examples of crime prevention. The examples should include: (a) the development of comprehensive national policies to prevent crime, including the establishment of special research services; (b) law reform that would ensure that legislation was brought into line with international standards and national crime prevention policies; and (c) international cooperation in crime prevention.

61. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was of the view that it was necessary to emphasize in the draft that poverty, unemployment, slum conditions, family disintegration and misuse of leisure time were each associated with delinquent conduct. In addition, a new paragraph could be added to provide for the establishment of intersectoral prevention councils, which could consist of a number of social entities, such as those concerned with education, employment, health and housing services, judicial institutions, trade unions and organizations that could provide relief and support to vulnerable groups and those at risk.

62. UNESCO suggested including a reference to programmes on adult learning in prisons.

63. The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, suggested that the term "serious crime" be defined in the draft and that the scope of paragraph 10 be broadened to include crime other than serious crime only.

64. The Council of Europe shared the basic proposition that the prevention of crime through non-punitive measures in the respect of human rights added value to the traditional administration of criminal justice. The European Commission, referring to the European Union action plan against organized crime, adopted by the Amsterdam European Council in June 1997, was seeking to integrate the prevention dimension in a number of policies. However, it was of the view that it was difficult to address all forms of prevention in one single set of principles. Different forms of criminality called for specific preventive measures. Prevention could be focused on the potential offender, as well as being designed for the potential victim, or it could target the circumstances or environment that facilitated the perpetration of crime. The aim of preventive measures might be to protect particular goods or persons or to achieve a medium-term or long-term goal involving education. Moreover, preventive measures were not always easy to distinguish from sanctions, for instance, in the case of blacklisting or disqualification.

65. The International Association of Judges emphasized that there was a need to base all preventive measures on legal provisions and that, with the possible exception of minor offences, the decision as to whether a particular offence was accessible for diversion should be taken by a legal authority. When the non-punitive measures were handled by private or voluntary associations, the law should allow informal action. The conduct and action of private persons dealing with non-punitive prevention measures should be provided by law and monitored by independent judicial authorities.

V. Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives

66. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1998/17, decided that a study should be initiated on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an action plan for collecting,

reviewing and exchanging statistics and policy proposals on a number of issues related to the question of explosives in the context of crime prevention and public safety. Accordingly, a research note containing preliminary observation on the issues covered by the resolution has been prepared and is being issued as an addendum to the present report (E/CN.15/1999/3/Add.1).

VI. United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

67. The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, approved the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, annexed thereto. In his report on technical cooperation, including resource mobilization, and coordination of activities, the Secretary-General informed the Commission at its sixth session about measures taken by Member States and the Secretariat to implement the Declaration (see E/CN.15/1997/17, paras. 47-57). As part of the follow-up to Assembly resolution 51/60, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1997/34 on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security, requested the Secretary-General, utilizing a questionnaire or other means to ensure standardized responses, to seek from Member States, as well as any interested intergovernmental organizations or United Nations institutes, information related to the implementation of the Declaration. That request was reiterated by the Council in section I of its resolution 1998/21, on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. In accordance with those requests, a conference room paper containing a draft questionnaire on the use and application of the Declaration will be before the Commission (E/CN.15/1999/CRP.5).

VII. Topics for consideration by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

68. The Commission may wish to discuss the draft on elements of responsible crime prevention, which are aimed at promoting and regulating crime prevention. With its dual focus on practical and normative aspects, the draft is in line with previous standards and norms, such as those on non-custodial sentences. The response by Governments to the Secretary-General's request for comments include suggestions for amendments. The question may be raised as to whether the draft sufficiently addresses the need for responsible preventive measures dealing with transnational organized crime and corruption. This and other issues might be discussed by experts in an inter-sessional working group.

69. In a note verbale, the Secretary-General brought to the attention of all Member States the approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security. In response to that communication, three Governments reported on efforts to combat transnational organized crime. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1998/21 on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a survey on the Declaration (see para. 67 above). The Commission may wish to discuss the survey instrument and the ways that it can be utilized.

70. The Commission may also wish to discuss the organization of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention that is to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. In October 1999, a meeting focusing on responsible and cost-effective prevention will be organized by the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime in preparation for the workshop.

71. Elements of the global programmes of the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute on corruption and trafficking in human beings could be discussed as concrete examples of technical cooperation in the prevention of transnational organized crime. Suggestions for global crime prevention strategies addressing priority concerns could be incorporated in the declaration to be elaborated by the Tenth Congress pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/110.

Notes

[1] *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), Chap. I, sect. C.1)

[2] Gradin and others, eds., *Seminar on the Prevention of Urban Delinquency linked to Drugs Dependence* (Brussels, 1996); L. W. Sherman and others, *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising* (Washington, D.C., United States Department of Justice, 1998); Jan J. M. van Dijk, "Towards a research-based crime reduction policy: crime prevention as a cost-effective policy option", *European*

Journal on Criminal Policy and Research, vol. 5, No. 3 (1997); Pat O'Malley and Adam Sutton, eds., *Crime Prevention in Australia: Issues in Policy and Research* (Sydney, Federation Press, 1997); Peter Goldblatt and Chris Lewis, *Reducing Offending: an Assessment of Research Evidence on Ways of Dealing with Offending Behaviour*, Home Office Research Study 187 (London, 1998); and Irvin Waller and Brandon Welsh, "International trends in crime prevention: cost-effective ways to reduce victimization", G. Newman, ed., *Global Report on Crime and Justice* (New York, Oxford University Press, forthcoming).

[3] Tibamanya Mwene Mushanga, ed., *Criminology in Africa*, UNSDRI/UNICRI Monograph Series, No. 47 (Rome, 1992).

[4] P. Greenwood and others, *Diverting Children from a Life of Crime: Measuring Costs and Benefits* (Santa Monica, California, RAND Corporation, 1996).

[5] Patricia Mayhew and Jan J. M. van Dijk, *Criminal Victimisation in Eleven Industrialized Countries* (The Hague, Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands, 1997).

[6] Graeme Newman, ed., *Global Report on Crime and Justice* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, forthcoming).

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[10] Pino Arlacchi, *The Mafia Business: the Mafia Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1988).

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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Strategies for crime prevention: promotion and maintenance of the rule of law and good governance: crime and public security

Crime prevention

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1998/17 of 28 July 1998, decided that a study should be initiated on illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and on the abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to prepare, as early as possible, in cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations where necessary, an action plan for collecting, reviewing and exchanging statistics and policy proposals on a number of issues related to the question of explosives in the context of crime prevention and public safety. To consider the question of preparation of such an action plan, the Council requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of convening a meeting of a group of experts.

2. In accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 7/1 of the Commission, on strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, all activities envisaged in the resolutions recommended by the Commission, including resolution 1998/17, must be implemented either within the approved appropriations of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 or, if that is not possible, through extrabudgetary funds, including voluntary contributions.

* E/CN.15/1999/1.

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3. In pursuance of paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 1998/17 of the Council, the study should cover (a) illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals, and (b) abuse and misuse of explosives for criminal purposes. The focus of the study and the action plan would be on:

(a) Criminal incidents in which explosive substances were involved, including the number of such incidents, the number of victims involved, the nature and extent of harm caused, the extent of damage to property and the type of explosives used;

(b) The diversion for criminal use of explosives;

(c) The status of national legislation and regulations on explosives in individual countries;

(d) Relevant initiatives for the regulation of explosives at the regional and international levels.

4. The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat conducted a preliminary review of the information available concerning the issues to be covered by the study. They include the number of incidents and victims involved, the link between organized crime and explosives, the damage to property and the extent and nature of harm caused, and the motives for criminal misuse of explosives. Other relevant issues were also examined, focusing on types of explosives being diverted for criminal misuse, illicit manufacturing of explosives and illicit cross- border trafficking in explosives, as well as theft of explosives. Such a review revealed that there were neither globally and firmly agreed upon definitions of terms to be used in the study, nor comprehensive statistics on the criminal incidents in which explosive substances were involved worldwide. While some preliminary information could be secured, its quality and comprehensiveness was inadequate to form a basis of a substantive report. Thus, it is obvious that a major effort has be made to carry out the study. Such an effort would greatly benefit from the assistance of a group of experts, as requested in paragraph 3 of resolution 1998/17 of the Council.

5. On 23 October 1998, the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention wrote to Member States to inform them about the activities emanating from the seventh session of the Commission, the implementation of which depends on the availability of extrabudgetary resources, including the conduct of the above-mentioned study. The estimated cost of the activities foreseen to give effect to resolution 1998/17, including a meeting of a group of experts, amounts to $90,000. As soon as the required funds are made available, the Centre will proceed with a preparation of the study.

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Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention: cooperation with United Nations entities and other bodies

Activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report highlights the activities carried out in 1997 and 1998 by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the affiliated regional institutes and the associate institutes and centres, which together comprise the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network. It also provides information on the activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, section IV, and 1994/21, with a view to facilitating the worldwide coordination of activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice. The report is based on (a) information received from the institutes and centres concerned and (b) the report of the Thirteenth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held in Courmayeur, Italy, on 23 and 24 September 1998.

2. Work carried out jointly by the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat and Institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network is of great importance to pursuit of the global agenda in crime prevention and criminal justice. Besides the routine institutional linkages within the Programme network, the Centre is keen to promote cooperation through specific, action-oriented and time-bound activities which meet common objectives. At the same time, the Centre is increasingly approaching, on a case-by-case basis, research, academic and other institutions which, while not formally a part of the Programme network, possess expertise that can contribute to the successful fulfilment of the current priorities of the Centre.

II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

3. During the last eight months of the reporting period, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) underwent a change in management and a reorientation of its programme. Therefore, 1998 was primarily devoted to a consolidation of its activities, including the preparation of several publications documenting earlier research. Since the majority of UNICRI activities combine research, meetings and publications, the present report is organized around those major topics.

A. Coordination with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and with other institutes of the Programme network

4. UNICRI participated in the sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, organized and co-hosted with the Twelfth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network, held in Courmayeur on 2 and 3 October 1997, and the Thirteenth Joint Programme Coordination Meeting, in September 1998.

B. International Crime Victim Survey

Research

5. Fully fledged surveys were carried out in 15 countries in 1997 and 1998, and comparative analyses were done on 59 countries. Advice was also provided on the first national victimization survey in South Africa.

Meetings

6. Special sessions on the International Crime Victim Survey were held at the IX International Symposium on Victimology, held in Amsterdam, in August 1997 and at the Twelfth International Congress on Criminology, held in Seoul in August 1998. In 1997, round tables and seminars on the International Crime Victim Survey were held in three countries in central and eastern Europe and a seminar on problems of victimization in the countries of the Balkan region was held in Tsigov Chark, Bulgaria in February 1998. An international conference on the theme "Surveying crime: a global perspective" was held in Rome in November 1998, jointly organized by UNICRI, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands, the Council of Europe and the Italian Institute of Statistics; some 120 experts from 40 countries participated in the Conference.

Publications

7. Several books and reports on the above-mentioned issues were published during the period under review.

C. The role of criminal law in the protection of the environment

Research

8. Background research was carried out in 1997 on environmental crime, legislation and law enforcement activities in 14 countries in central and eastern Europe. A background research study on criminal law and its administration in international environmental conventions in 11 countries in the South Pacific was carried out; the study focused on legislation and the nature and level of enforcement and included case studies on specific incidents.

Meetings

9. An international conference with the theme "Crimes against the environment—environmental protection: a global commitment" and the first training course on environmental protection and law enforcement activities were held in Rome in April 1997. A workshop on criminal law and its administration in international environmental conventions was held in Apia in June 1998.

Publications

10. During the reporting period, publications were issued on the above-mentioned subjects and a database established.

D. Anti-corruption strategies

Research

11. With respect to two seminars on anti-corruption strategies in countries with economies in transition, held in Budapest in April 1997 and in May 1998, research focused on the development of guidelines for national reports and case studies, together with their analysis and presentation in workbooks and related reports and publications. In 1998 research activities also focused on the preparation of a joint project (with the Centre for International Crime Prevention) entitled "Global Programme against Corruption".

Meetings

12. UNICRI organized the two above-mentioned seminars for prosecutors and law enforcement officials from a total of 19 countries with economies in transition. Meetings were held with a number of United Nations and other international entities seeking inputs and cooperation for the proposed Global Programme against Corruption.

Publications

13. Several publications on corruption were issued.

E. Corrections and probation

Research

14. Main research activities focused on international trends in non-custodial sanctions and on further comparative exploration of major issues in probation research, management and administration related to the international training workshop on probation, the preparation of a handbook and the creation of a Web site on corrections and probation. A project document on organized crime in prison is under development.

Meetings

15. UNICRI held the international training workshop on probation in July 1997 in Malta. The workshop brought together 64 participants from 31 different countries. Preparatory and follow-up expert meetings were held at UNICRI in Rome and at the Permanent European Conference on Probation and Aftercare.

Publications

16. UNICRI has published several books on the above-mentioned topics.

F. Juvenile justice

Research

17. Comparative research was done on children and juvenile justice in France, Hungary and Italy and a project proposal was prepared on the involvement of Italian and foreign minors in drug abuse and illicit trafficking and their exploitation by criminal organizations.

Meetings

18. A number of meetings with consultants and local experts were held at UNICRI in Rome.

G. Global Report on Crime and Justice

Research

19. A chapter on Punishment was prepared for the *Global Report on Crime and Justice*.[1]

Meetings

20. The Institute participated in meetings of the Editorial Board.

Publication

21. The *Global Report on Crime and Justice* will be issued in April 1999.

H. Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings

Research

22. A review of literature and the preparation of the joint project document was undertaken with the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

Meetings

23. The project team met a number of times and meetings were also held with United Nations entities and international organizations, including potential donors. The project idea was also presented at various international forums.

I. Assistance to Albania in the prevention of crime and the administration of justice

24. The activity was funded by the Italian Government and comprised preparatory missions to Albania, collection of background information, preparation of lectures and organization of a training course for 48 members of the Albanian judiciary in Rome in September 1998.

J. International seminar for judges and prosecutors from Bosnia and Herzegovina

25. Funded by the Italian Government and the United Nations Development Programme, the seminar was organized by UNICRI in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and held in Rome in June 1998. It brought together, for the first time since the signing, on 14 December 1995, of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement) (A/50/790-S/1995/999, annex), 50 participants from the two entities. It entailed the collection of information, missions and the preparation of lectures.

III. Activities of the affiliated regional institutes

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

26. The activities of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in the reporting period included the following:

(a) In each of the past two years, two international training courses, of three months' duration, and one international seminar, of one month's duration, for experienced practitioners and top-level administrators in the fields of criminal justice;

(b) The 105th international seminar, the theme of which was "The effective administration of criminal justice for the prevention of corruption by public officials", held from 27 January to 28 February 1997;

(c) The 106th international training course, the theme of which was "The quest for effective juvenile justice administration", held from 14 April to 4 July 1997;

(d) The 107th international training course, the theme of which was "The role and function of prosecution in criminal justice", held from 1 September to 21 November 1997;

(e) The 108th international seminar, the theme of which was "Current problems in combating organized transnational crime", held from 26 January to 27 February 1998;

(f) The 109th international training course, the theme of which was "Effective treatment measures for prisoners to facilitate their reintegration into society", held from 13 April to 2 July 1998;

(g) The 110th international training course, the theme of which was "Effective countermeasures against economic crime and computer crime", held from 31 August to 20 November 1998;

(h) The third special seminar for senior criminal justice officials of China, the main theme of which was "The quest for effective juvenile justice administration", held from 1 to 19 December 1997;

(i) Seminar, the theme of which was "Contemporary problems in the criminal justice system and administration", organized jointly by Bangladesh and the Asia and Far East Institute, in Dhaka from 14 to 18 March 1998;

(j) Seminar, the theme of which was "Crime prevention and control strategies against organized crime", organized jointly by India and the Asia and Far East Institute in Delhi from 14 to 17 December 1998;

(k) The fifth and sixth regional training courses, the theme of which was "Effective measures against drug offences and the advancement of criminal justice administration", organized by the Office of the Narcotic Control Board of Thailand, with the assistance of experts sent by the Asia and Far East Institute, in January 1997 and March 1998;

(l) The tenth regional seminar, the theme of which was "Effective measures for combating drug-related crimes and improving the administration of criminal justice", organized by the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, with the assistance of the Asia and Far East Institute, in San José from 28 July to 8 August 1997;

(m) Assistance provided by the Asia and Far East Institute, to the Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage of Kenya for a project to develop nationwide standards for the treatment of juvenile offenders, from 27 July to 3 October 1998;

(n) During the 110th international training course, the convening of an expert meeting on crimes related to the computer network at the Asia and Far East Institute in Fuchu, Japan, from 5 to 9 October 1998, in preparation for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000;

(o) Publishing of reports on training courses and seminars and of the 49th-53rd editions of the Resource Material Series.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

27. The activities of the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders during the reporting period included the following:

(a) A project, sponsored by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, on strengthening the capacity of Governments to curb drug trafficking in Latin America;

(b) A project on juvenile justice and human rights, involving several countries in Latin America, sponsored by the European Commission;

(c) A project on women, gender and justice, sponsored in several Latin American countries by the Danish International Development Agency;

(d) In cooperation with the Government of Norway, a project designed to strengthen norms relating to the prevention and control of violence against women in Central American countries;

(e) In cooperation with the Government of Sweden, a project on introducing a gender perspective into the training of the judiciary in Guatemala;

(f) A project in Guatemala on violence against women and children, sponsored by the Government of the Netherlands;

(g) Two projects in Bolivia: one on the training of the judiciary and the other on ethics, corruption and the judiciary, both funded by the World Bank;

(h) A project on the establishment of mediation offices in Ecuador funded by the Inter-American Development Bank;

(i) Development of a project on technical assistance on matters related to the prevention of crime;

(j) Development, together with the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the Asia and Far

East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, of a programme on penitentiary systems.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

28. During the reporting period, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations built on its strong cooperative partnerships with Member States, national research institutes, various academic institutions, leading intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals. The activities of the European Institute included the following:

(a) The European Institute is participating in "Operation Octopus", a project focusing on corruption and organized crime in countries with economies in transition. The project is being jointly implemented by the Council of Europe and the European Commission. The final meeting on the first phase of the project was held in November 1997; the second phase began in 1998;

(b) In March 1997, the European Institute, the Department of Prison Administration of Finland and the Council of Europe organized a conference in Helsinki on prison populations in European and North American countries (March 1997);

(c) On the basis of needs assessments, project proposals were prepared for the introduction of computerization into the criminal justice systems of Bulgaria and the Russian Federation in 1997;

(d) The European Institute, together with the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation, organized an international conference on the prevention of trans-border car theft in February and March 1997;

(e) The European Institute participated as an observer in the European regional workshop on the regulation of firearms, held in Ljubljana in September 1997;

(f) The European Institute published the first report on the worldwide manifestation and control of organized crime, elaborated by a team headed by Umberto Savona of the University of Trento, in Italy, during the first half of 1998;

(g) A staff member of the European Institute was a member of the delegation of Finland attending the preparatory meetings for the elaboration of the draft United Nations convention against transnational organized crime;

(h) The European Institute was involved in the High-Level Group of the European Union on Organized Crime and the Multidisciplinary Group of the European Union on Organized Crime in 1997 and 1998;

(i) A training course for practitioners in the criminal justice system working with domestic violence issues was organized by the European Institute in Warsaw in October 1998;

(j) A Russian version of *Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence: a Resource Manual* (ST/CSDHA/20) was finalized in 1997 and a Chinese version was finalized in 1998;

(k) During 1997 and 1998, a group of experts selected by the European Institute were involved in analysing the data contained in the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The results of that analysis were published as a two-volume report in the European Institute's publication series at the end of 1998;

(l) The European Institute organized the Sixth European Colloquium on Crime and Criminal Policy, in Helsinki in December 1998. The themes of the Colloquium were the same as the subjects of the workshops to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. The Colloquium also dealt with indicators of crime trends and the operation of criminal justice;

(m) A staff member of the European Institute served as rapporteur of the expert meetings on the preparation of the manuals on the use and application of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. The meetings were held in The Hague in March 1997, in Amsterdam in August 1997 and in Washington, D.C., in February 1998;

(n) Elaboration of the database established in 1996 on international technical cooperation projects in the field of criminal policy, involving the countries of central and eastern Europe, continued during 1997 and 1998;

(o) A study on the effectiveness of international assistance provided to Estonia in crime prevention and criminal justice was initiated in 1997 and continued in 1998;

(p) The European Institute granted five short-term scholarships in 1997 and six scholarships in 1998 for

postgraduate students and junior practitioners in the field of criminal policy.

D. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

29. During the reporting period, the activities of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders included the following:

(a) The African Institute was closely associated with the preparations for and actively participated in the African Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, sponsored by the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and held in Dakar from 21 to 25 July 1997;

(b) In February 1998, the African Institute, in close collaboration with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, organized a workshop on alternatives to incarceration in Africa;

(c) A workshop of experts on extradition and mutual legal assistance from African States was held in Kampala in April 1998;

(d) The African Institute cooperated with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy in organizing and participating in a meeting of experts held in Kampala in December 1998;

(e) The African Institute cooperated with the Centre for International Crime Prevention and the Government of Uganda in organizing the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998;

(f) During 1997, the African Institute carried out a survey on the laws, treaties and general practices concerning extradition and mutual assistance in African States as the initial phase of a project on practice involving extradition and mutual legal assistance in Africa;

(g) A crime and victimization survey was launched in June 1998 as a joint project with UNICRI and the University of South Africa;

(h) An action-oriented study on the resettlement of street children was expanded to include youth crime prevention and policing in the community with emphasis on street education and crime prevention;

(i) A study on the social rehabilitation of prisoners was continued with financial support from the Government of Uganda. An interim report on the study is available in English and French;

(j) The African Institute established its own home page on the Internet, with the support of the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice;

(k) The African Institute participated in the United Nations International Study on Firearm Regulation for the purpose of crime prevention and public safety and served as the coordinator for the African Member States participating in the study;

(l) The African Institute cooperated with the Centre for International Crime Prevention in an African regional workshop on firearms regulation, held at Arusha from 3 to 7 November 1997;

(m) The African Institute collaborated with the Government of the Netherlands and the Centre for International Crime Prevention on an ad hoc meeting on national capacities for the collection of criminal justice statistics and other information held in Veldhoven, the Netherlands, from 17 to 21 March 1998;

(n) During the reporting period, the African Institute participated in numerous international, regional, subregional and national meetings and seminars.

IV. Activities of the associate institutes

A. Australian Institute of Criminology

30. During the reporting period, the research agenda of the Australian Institute of Criminology consisted of four subprogrammes: (a) sophisticated and property crime, including organized crime, and high-tech crime; (b) the monitoring of violence and the illegal use of firearms; (c) public policy and drugs, including an ongoing analysis of deaths in custody; and (d) data management and analysis. The activities included the following:

(a) The Australian Institute was involved in the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program of the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice;

(b) Activities on illegal trafficking in weapons are being carried out by a working group under the auspices of the Council on Security and Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific;

(c) The Australian Institute carried out a national stocktaking of the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Australia;

(d) The Australian Institute released two recent publications on the firearms and homicide monitoring programme. The programme focused on 70 different variables related to the victim, the offender and the circumstances;

(e) The Australian Institute monitored all deaths in custody, including the systematic and authoritative listing of all deaths in what were termed custody-related police operations, such as pursuit and arrest;

(f) In the area of high-tech crime, a book has recently been published on computer-related crime, and work has continued on the problem of gambling on the Internet. The Australian Institute assisted the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in preparations for the workshop on crimes related to the computer network to be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress;

(g) The Australian Institute maintained a Web site, that included, for example, an on-line list of the extensive holdings of its library;

(h) The Trends and Issues series of the Australian Institute most recently dealt with the theme "Crime in a shrinking world: implications for criminal justice of globalization";

(i) The Australian Institute hosted many visitors from around the world, including a researcher from the Korean Institute of Criminology on a one-year fellowship. Several delegations visited the Australian Institute, including one from China.

B. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

31. During the reporting period, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform conducted many projects in cooperation with other institutes in the Programme network, and actively sought to expand its partnerships. The activities of the International Centre included the following:

(a) The International Centre participated in the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 September 1998, and plans to continue to contribute to the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee;

(b) The International Centre developed a two-year project to promote and facilitate effective cooperation between jurisdictions in Asia and the Pacific aimed at combating transnational organized crime through effective action against money-laundering;

(c) The International Centre produced two reports: "Action against transnational organized crime: tackling money-laundering in the context of institution-building in Asia and the Pacific" and "Money-laundering in Asia and the Pacific: regional challenges and opportunities for international cooperation";

(d) The International Centre held an international symposium on the prevention and control of financial fraud in Beijing in October 1998. In addition, jointly with the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, the International Centre organized an international colloquium on "criminal responsibility of legal and collective entities" in Berlin from 4 to 6 May 1998;

(e) The International Centre is completing a project on the elimination of violence against women that will result in the development of two instruments: a resource manual on the model strategies and practical measures on the elimination of violence against women in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; and a compendium of best practices. The International Centre, in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the Department of Justice of Canada, held an international meeting of experts from 17 to 19 December 1998 in Vancouver, Canada, to finalize the two instruments;

(f) The International Centre has also been participating in the international coordination panel of technical assistance and advice in the field of juvenile justice;

(g) The International Centre participated in the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, held in Rome from 15 June to 17 July 1998;

(h) The International Centre is planning a project on trafficking in human beings and is considering field implementation of the results of the project;

(i) In 1998, the International Centre had a technical advisory project aimed at assisting Thailand in developing policies and procedures for investigating child abuse and caring for child victims through the criminal process and beyond;

(j) In 1995, the International Centre initiated a project entitled "China-Canada criminal law and criminal justice cooperation program". In 1998, it held several working seminars and symposia on law reform, judicial training, legal research and institutional development. In cooperation with the Centre for Criminal Law in Beijing, the International Centre published a book entitled *The United Nations Standards and China's Legal System of Criminal Justice* in October 1998;

(k) Since 1991, the International Centre has been implementing a joint project with the Correctional Service of Canada to promote a renewal of sentencing and correctional practices at the international level. Work is either in progress or being developed with Brazil, China, Malawi, South Africa, and some countries of Central America. The International Centre has completed a draft model instrument on basic prison regulations and regulatory practices, based upon relevant United Nations standards, General Assembly resolutions and Canadian operational guidelines. In November 1998, the draft instrument was the focus of an expert meeting held in Kampala;

(l) The International Centre, in cooperation with a coalition of Canadian organizations, organized a world conference to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The conference was held in Montreal from 7 to 9 December 1998;

(m) The International Centre regularly provided information regarding technical assistance and international cooperation activities in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice through newsletters, publications, electronic mail and public lectures.

C. International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

32. During the reporting period, the activities of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences included:

(a) A training seminar on the theme "The protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice" was organized, for Portuguese-speaking African countries, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the Centre for International Crime Prevention, the Council of Europe, the European Commission for Human Rights and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The seminar was held in Siracusa, Italy, from 25 May to 1 June 1997;

(b) An international conference on impunity for international crimes and serious violations of fundamental human rights was held in Siracusa from 16 to 21 September 1997;

(c) An international seminar organized by the International Institute, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, addressed issues related to security and policing modalities in emerging democracies and countries with economies in transition from 9 to 13 December 1998;

(d) Two inter-sessional meetings of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court were organized by the International Institute in Siracusa in 1997 within the framework of the work done by the Committee;

(e) A regional conference on the International Criminal Court was organized by the International Institute in Cairo from 24 to 26 November 1997;

(f) A regional conference on the International Criminal Court was organized by the International Institute on 18 and 19 February 1998, in preparation for the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court;

(g) In connection with the Diplomatic Conference, the International Institute, in cooperation with the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council, organized an informal meeting of the bureau of the Diplomatic Conference for the Presidents-designate, the General Rapporteur, the Secretariat (the Legal Office and the Office of the Secretary-General) and other experts

involved in the process leading to the establishment of the International Criminal Court in Courmayeur, Italy, from 6 to 8 May 1998;

(h) Three separate activities related to extradition were carried out by the International Institute following the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Extradition, held in Siracusa from 10 to 13 December 1996;

(i) An international training seminar on international cooperation in criminal matters was organized by the International Institute, in collaboration with the Centre for International Crime Prevention, in Siracusa from 1 to 5 June 1997;

(j) Two international colloquiums for young penalists were organized in cooperation with the International Association of Penal Law, in Siracusa from 16 to 22 September and 21 to 28 September 1997, respectively;

(k) Two parallel meetings dealing with international cooperation in criminal matters were organized by the International Institute from 6 to 11 July 1998;

(l) A technical assistance programme on organized crime and money-laundering for high-level officials and experts of the Government of Egypt was organized in Siracusa from 27 November to 4 December 1998;

(m) An international seminar for public prosecutors on law enforcement issues and modalities of cooperation in the fight against organized crime and its transnational manifestations was organized by the International Institute in Siracusa from 3 to 6 December 1998;

(n) An international expert group meeting of the International Association of Penal Law on criminal justice systems facing the challenge of organized crime was organized and hosted by the International Institute from 3 to 7 December 1998;

(o) An international conference on the relationships between different criminal justice systems was organized with the International Association of Penal Law in Aix-en-Provence, France, on 9 and 10 June 1997;

(p) An international conference on systems of comparative criminal justice was organized in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention in Siracusa from 16 to 20 December 1997;

(q) The International Institute published numerous books and reports on the above-mentioned issues.

D. Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences

33. The Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences consists of three main institutes: a graduate institute, which grants, *inter alia*, Bachelor of Science degrees and specialized diplomas; a training institute, which is extensively involved in both short- and long-term programmes, seminars and workshops on subjects of interest to Arab countries; and a research centre which deals with topics of priority in the region. In December 1997, an international conference was organized on technical cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice involving Arab countries.

E. National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice

34. During the reporting period the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice carried out the following international projects and programmes:

(a) In April 1998, the Institute made a US$ 500,000 solicitation to the international research community for proposals for "comparative, cross-national crime research challenge grants". Three projects, on the effectiveness of juvenile justice systems, on trafficking in humans and on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, have been funded, with a total allocation of US$ 610,098;

(b) The Institute inaugurated the International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program, one of the only global drug prevalence measures articulating the consequences of drug abuse within and across national boundaries. In 1998, sites were operationalized in Australia, Chile, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (England and Scotland);

(c) The Institute convened an expert group meeting on the use of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems in Veldhoven, the Netherlands, in March 1998;

(d) The Institute initiated a two-year $1.5 million research partnership programme between Ukraine and the United States in 1998. The programme is supported by the United States Department of State;

(e) The Institute provided continued support for the Institutes of the Programme network. Building on the

United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing House (UNOJUST) programme, the Institute received US$ 50,000 from the United States Department of State in September 1998 to upgrade the hardware and software being used in the Institutes of the Programme network and in Vienna. During 1998, UNOJUST evolved into the World Justice Information Network;

(f) On June 17 and 18 1998, the Institute co-sponsored a workshop on transnational organized crime. Theoretical frameworks and emerging research related to this problem were considered, and a research agenda defining critical areas for new research was defined.

(g) On 10 November 1998, the Institute convened a meeting of representatives from criminal justice research institutes based in ministries of justice or otherwise affiliated with Governments. The purpose of the meeting, which was held in Washington, D.C., was to begin to build upon the institutes of the Programme network with a view to opening a dialogue with other research institutes with common interests in issues related to crime and justice;

(h) The Institute convened a round table of United States and British researchers in Washington, D.C. on 16 and 17 November 1998. The purpose was to explore the research, programme development and evaluation tactics and strategies attendant to the comprehensive, evidence-based crime reduction strategy undertaken by the United Kingdom in July 1998.

F. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

35. During the reporting period, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law focused its efforts on the promotion of research, training and academic education in the field of human rights and humanitarian law. The activities of the Institute included the following:

(a) Training in human rights for police and prison officers, prosecutors, magistrates and judges and other officials in the administration of justice, were organized in a number of countries, including China, Ethiopia, Georgia, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Programmes for countries in central and eastern Europe have recently been developed;

(b) The Institute also developed advanced academic programmes in human rights for senior government officials, academics and representatives from non-governmental organizations. The Institute is organizing a Master's degree programme on international human rights law, open to students from all over the world;

(c) The Courts of Judicature and the Prison Staff Training School in Uganda were both provided with collections of literature in the field of human rights and administration of justice, in order to assist them in decision-making and training;

(d) The Institute continued to support activities carried out by the Community Peace Programme at the University of the Western Cape in South Africa. Training in community policing, production of manuals for lay assessors and development of crime prevention strategies and alternative models for conflict resolution are examples of activities carried out by the Community Peace Programme;

(e) Institutional support was given to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, the African Society of International and Comparative Law, the Human Rights Research and Documentation Trust for Southern Africa and the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa;

(f) The Institute frequently organized and participated in expert meetings, seminars and colloquiums, in which the implementation of international human rights instruments was discussed. The following were among the events held in Lund, Sweden, in the period 1997-1998:

(i) The workshop on the complementary role of non-governmental organizations and institutes in the field of international human rights and human rights defenders in the south, organized, in cooperation with the International Federation of Human Rights, on 25 April 1997, the theme of which was "Human rights defenders: international partnership";

(ii) An experts' meeting on the World Bank's Inspection Panel, held from 23 to 25 October 1997;

(iii) The First Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Seminar on Human Rights and the Rule of Law was organized from 11 to 13 December 1997;

(g) Numerous publications were produced during 1997 and 1998. They are listed at the Institute's Web site (http://www.ldc.lu.selraoul).

G. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

36. During the reporting period, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime implemented the following activities:

(a) A conference of the Forum of Mayors in advance of the Johannesburg conference on crime prevention;

(b) Work with the Montreal Urban Community on technical assistance and crime prevention, designed to promote the most successful crime prevention strategies;

(c) Work in cities in developing countries, such as Johannesburg and Dar-es-Salaam, in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

(d) An ongoing consultation with South Africa, including an extended visit of South African officials to Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, for training on the implementation of crime prevention strategies;

(e) The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime expanded its documentation centre by making more information available via its Internet site.

V. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

37. The International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council serves as an umbrella organization for organizations worldwide that are active in crime prevention and criminal justice, pooling their contributions on specific topics.

38. From 25 to 27 September 1998, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council hosted a conference entitled "Responding to the Challenges of Transnational Crime" in Courmayeur, Italy. The Conference was attended by over 190 policy makers, academics and criminal justice administrators from around the world.

VI. Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

39. Four technical-oriented workshops will be held within the framework of the Tenth Congress. The Centre for International Crime Prevention will cooperate with four institutes in their preparation. The themes of the workshops and the respective partner institutes are as follows: combating corruption (UNICRI); crimes related to the computer network (Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders); community involvement in crime prevention (International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, with additional preliminary assistance by the Government of Argentina); and women in the criminal justice system (European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations). For more details, see the report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Tenth Congress (E/CN.15/1999/6).

Notes

[1] Graeme Newman, ed., *Global Report on Crime and Justice* (New York, Oxford University Press, forthcoming).

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International cooperation in combating transnational crime: elaboration of an international convention against transnational organized crime and other possible international instruments

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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* E/CN.15/1999/1.

V.99-82897 (E)

I. Introduction

1. On the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council (Council resolution 1998/14 of 28 July 1998), the General Assembly adopted resolution 53/111 of 9 December 1998, in which it decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental ad hoc committee for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive international convention against transnational organized crime and of discussing the elaboration, as appropriate, of international instruments addressing trafficking in women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea. The Assembly also adopted resolution 53/114 of 9 December 1998, in which it called upon the Ad Hoc Committee to devote attention to the drafting of the main text of the convention, as well as the above-mentioned international instruments.

2. The Ad Hoc Committee held its first session from 19 to 29 January 1999 and its second session from 8 to 12 March 1999. It is scheduled to hold its third session from 28 April to 3 May 1999, in parallel with the eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

3. The present report is submitted to the Commission pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/111, to apprise the Commission of progress achieved in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee.

II. Background

4. In resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly approved the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (A/49/748, annex, sect. I) and urged States to implement them as a matter of urgency. In the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to initiate the process of requesting the views of Governments on the impact of a convention or conventions against organized transnational crime and on the issues that could be covered therein.

5. The Regional Ministerial Workshop on Follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, held in Buenos Aires from 27 to 30 November 1995, adopted the Buenos Aires Declaration on Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime (E/CN.15/1996/2/Add.1). The States of the Latin American and Caribbean region expressed the interest of their Governments in the further study of the advantages of an international convention against organized transnational crime during the fifth session of the Commission, and proposed elements for inclusion in the convention.

6. In resolution 51/120 of 12 December 1996, the General Assembly took note of the proposed draft United Nations framework convention against organized crime, introduced by Poland at the fifty-first session of the General Assembly (A/C.3/51/7, annex). The Assembly requested the Commission to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, taking into account the views of all States on this matter, with a view to finalizing its work on this question as soon as possible.

7. The African Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, held in Dakar from 21 to 23 July 1997, adopted the Dakar Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption (E/CN.15/1998/6/Add.1). The States of the African region expressed their strong support for the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, and made specific suggestions to that end. They called upon all States to contribute to and be actively engaged in the elaboration of such an instrument, making every possible effort to resolve differences and overcome conceptual or substantive difficulties, in order to permit the process to be completed in the shortest time possible.

8. In its resolution 52/85 of 12 December 1997, the General Assembly took note of the report of the informal meeting on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, held in Palermo, Italy, from 6 to 8 April 1997 (E/CN.15/1997/7/Add.2), organized and hosted by the Fondazione Giovanni e Francesca Falcone. The Assembly decided to establish an inter-sessional open-ended intergovernmental group of experts for the purpose of elaborating a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive

international convention against organized transnational crime, which would submit a report thereon to the Commission at its seventh session.

9. The intergovernmental group of experts held its meeting in Warsaw, from 2 to 6 February 1998, and submitted a report to the Commission at its seventh session, containing an outline of options for the contents of the international convention against organized transnational crime (E/CN.15/1998/5).

10. The Asian Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, held in Manila from 23 to 25 March 1998, adopted the Manila Declaration on the Prevention and Control of Transnational Crime (E/CN.15/1998/6/Add.2). The States of the region of Asia and Pacific welcomed the results achieved by the inter-sessional open-ended intergovernmental group of experts. They believed that the outline of options for the contents of the convention served as a solid basis for its further elaboration. They strongly supported such an endeavour, and confirmed their commitment to play an active role in the efforts to resolve differences and overcome conceptual or substantive difficulties so that the process could speedily move towards its conclusion. They urged the Commission to take advantage of the existing momentum and the consensus achieved on the desirability of such a convention, with a view to speeding up the process of its drafting and finalizing such a project as soon as possible.

11. At its seventh session, the Commission established an in-sessional working group on the implementation of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, which discussed the draft convention against organized transnational crime. The working group agreed that the elaboration of the convention must proceed at a vigorous pace, with a view to completing the negotiation process, if possible, by the year 2000. The working group carried out a thorough discussion of the options compiled in the report of the meeting of the inter-sessional intergovernmental group of experts. In particular, it discussed the chapters on the scope of application of the convention; participation in an organized crime group; money-laundering; corporate criminal liability; sanctions; confiscation; transparency of transactions; jurisdiction; extradition; the obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*); extradition of nationals; and consideration of requests for extradition.

12. The informal group of the "Friends of the Chair", which was established pursuant to the recommendation of the Commission at its seventh session to assist the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee, held its first meeting in Rome from 17 to 18 July 1998. At that meeting, the informal group reviewed and endorsed the provisional agenda of the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, which the Government of Argentina had generously offered to host in Buenos Aires in order to enable the continuation without interruption of the work on the elaboration of the convention. The informal group also reviewed a provisional timetable for its work and the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, submitted by the Secretariat.

13. The informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee was held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 September 1998. By completing the first reading of the outline of options for the contents of the convention and discussing several outstanding issues regarding articles 1 through 13, the meeting produced a new consolidated draft text of the convention, which would provide the basis for the work of the Ad Hoc Committee at its first meeting. The informal preparatory meeting was assisted by contributions submitted by Governments prior to and during the meeting.

14. The second meeting of the informal group of the "Friends of the Chair" was held in Buenos Aires during the above-mentioned informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. The informal group approved the timetable of its meetings and those of the Ad Hoc Committee until the envisaged completion of the mandated functions of the Ad Hoc Committee in the year 2000.

15. The third meeting of the "Friends of the Chair" was held in Vienna from 5 to 6 November 1998. It reviewed and endorsed the provisional agenda and organization of work of the first session of the Ad Hoc Committee.

III. Progress in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee

A. Organizational and procedural matters

16. In its resolution 53/111, the General Assembly decided to accept the recommendation of the Commission to elect Luigi Lauriola (Italy) as the Chairman of the

Ad Hoc Committee. Mr. Lauriola indicated that he would act in his personal capacity and not as the representative of his country or of any regional group. Following informal consultations, the Ad Hoc Committee elected the following additional officers:

Vice-Chairmen: Kiyotaka Akasaka (Japan)
Nabil Ammar (Tunisia)
Demetrio Boersner (Venezuela)*
Zuzana Chuda (Slovakia)
Eric Danon (France**)
Roberta Lajous (Mexico)***
Patricio Palacios (Ecuador)
Janusz Rydzkowski (Poland)
Shaukat Umer (Pakistan)

Rapporteur: Peter Gastrow (South Africa)

17. The Ad Hoc Committee was of the view that the election of an expanded bureau would reduce the need for sessions of the informal working group established to assist the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee (the informal group of the "Friends of the Chair"), which had functioned during the preparatory phase. It recommended that, subject to the availability of the necessary resources, the sessions of the informal group of the "Friends of the Chair" that had been foreseen should be converted into sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee, with interpretation in the six official languages of the United Nations.

18. As mentioned above, the Ad Hoc Committee has undertaken to complete the task entrusted to it by the year 2000. In view of the rather short time available, and considering the volume and complexity of the work that the Committee has to carry out, the Secretariat proposed a provisional timetable of sessions for 1999 and 2000. In so doing, the Secretariat attempted to reconcile the requirements of the Ad Hoc Committee with the need to provide necessary services to it within existing resources for the current biennium. With the appropriate planning, and with the support of the bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Secretariat was able to absorb the bulk of the cost of providing the Ad Hoc Committee with the requisite conference and interpretation services. Additional requirements were met through the generous voluntary contributions made by the Governments of Japan and the United States of America to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, in support of the elaboration of the convention. The Ad Hoc Committee is thus scheduled to hold three more sessions in 1999 as follows:

Fourth session: 28 June to 9 July 1999
Fifth session: 4 to 15 October 1999
Sixth session: 6 to 17 December 1999

Three more sessions are tentatively planned for 2000, subject to consideration and approval by the Committee of Conferences of the General Assembly. In addition, and drawing on past experience acquired through the elaboration of other international legal instruments, a Conference of Plenipotentiaries is planned for the third or fourth quarter of 2000 to finalize the texts of the convention and the additional international legal instruments.

19. The first session of the Ad Hoc Committee was attended by representatives of 91 States. Its second session was attended by representatives of 95 States. Also attending the first and second sessions were observers for entities maintaining permanent observer missions to the United Nations, organizations of the United Nations system, institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

20. In its resolution 53/111, the General Assembly invited donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. That issue was also raised by several delegations and by the Group of 77 and China at the first and second sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee. On two separate occasions, the Secretariat drew the attention of developed countries to the call made by the General Assembly. The Governments of Japan and the United States made voluntary contributions to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, indicating that a part thereof was to be used to facilitate the participation of least developed countries in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee. However, the funds made available to date are not sufficient to defray the costs of participation of all 48 least developed countries in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, as reflected in the above-mentioned provisional timetable. Therefore, the Secretariat will request the regional groups concerned to determine the least developed countries that will receive some assistance in relation to their participation.

* For the work of the Ad Hoc Committee in 1999.

** Replaced by Berengere Quincy.

*** For the work of the Ad Hoc Committee in 2000.

21. At the first session of the Ad Hoc Committee, several delegations expressed concern about the accuracy of the terms used in the translation of documents into some of the official languages, and recommended that the Secretariat undertake the compilation of a glossary of terms. At the second session, the Secretariat announced that the compilation of the glossary was under way, with the support of the Translation Service. The Secretariat intended to distribute a first draft of the glossary to the Ad Hoc Committee at its third session. States could then review it and provide input to the Secretariat with a view to finalizing the glossary by the fourth session. The glossary would ultimately be included in the official records of the elaboration of the convention.

B. Substantive matters

1. Elaboration of the draft Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

22. At its first session, the Ad Hoc Committee based its work on a document containing the draft Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (A/AC.254/4) and on proposals and contributions submitted by Governments (A/AC.254/5 and Add.2). The Chairman noted that that text had been the result of discussions and consultations held as follows: at the meeting of the inter-sessional open-ended intergovernmental group of experts on the elaboration of a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive international convention against organized transnational crime, held in Warsaw from 2 to 6 February 1998; during the seventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 21 to 30 April 1998; and at the informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 4 September 1998. The draft contained a number of options. On the recommendation of the Chairman, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to focus at its first session on eliminating options, in order to produce a consolidated text that would be the basis for the drafting and negotiations that would be undertaken at its subsequent sessions. Proceeding thus, the Ad Hoc Committee completed the first reading of articles 1 to 23 of the draft Convention. The suggestions for consolidating the text and proposals for new or amended provisions, together with specific observations on either the existing text or the substance of new provisions made by delegations at the first session, were included in a new version of the draft Convention (A/AC.254/4/Rev.1).

23. At its second session, the Ad Hoc Committee had decided to focus on articles 1 to 3 of the draft Convention, dealing with the statement of objectives, the scope of application and definitions. Basing its work on the revised version of the draft Convention (A/AC.254/4/Rev.1) and on proposals and contributions submitted by Governments (A/AC.254/5/Add.3 and 4), the Ad Hoc Committee concluded its discussion on article 1. The agreed text was included in the new version of the draft Convention (A/AC.254/4/Rev.2). In discussing article 2, the Ad Hoc Committee agreed that elements from paragraph 2 of the previous version could be useful to it in its consideration of other provisions, such as those pertaining to mutual legal assistance. The Chairman proposed that the list of offences included in article 2, paragraph 3, be removed from the draft text of the convention. Moreover, the Chairman proposed, as a compromise solution, that a list of offences, which could be either indicative or exhaustive, such as the list originally contained in article 2, paragraph 3, could be included either in an annex to the convention or in the *travaux préparatoires*. Those proposals were accepted by the Ad Hoc Committee. The list from article 2, paragraph 3, is contained in an attachment to the revised version of the draft Convention. That attachment also contains a list circulated by some delegations at the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee and a list submitted by the Government of Egypt subsequent to that session. The Chairman called upon all interested States to consult with each other in order to reach agreement on the contents of the list. At the second session, several delegations expressed their preference for including the list in an annex to the convention. Other delegations expressed their preference for no list at all.

24. At its second session, the Ad Hoc Committee discussed articles 2 *bis* and 3. It also completed a first reading of articles 24 to 30 of the draft Convention. The comments and proposals made by delegations are reflected in the revised version of the draft Convention.

25. The Ad Hoc Committee requested the Secretariat to carry out an analytical study on provisions of national laws relevant to the convention concerning offences punishable by deprivation of liberty, with an indication of the number of years of imprisonment. The study should be based on information to be solicited from Member States. Member

States would also be asked to indicate whether their legislation qualified offences as serious and, if so, what criteria were used, and which crimes were considered serious. Member States should submit the information before 30 April 1999 with a view to the study being completed and made available to the Ad Hoc Committee at its fourth session. Pursuant to that request, the Secretariat addressed a note verbale to Governments on 31 March 1999, seeking the necessary information for the conduct of the analytical study.

26. The Ad Hoc Committee has decided to focus at its third session on articles 4, 4 *bis*, 7 and 8 of the draft Convention, dealing with money-laundering, confiscation and transparency of financial transactions.

2. Elaboration of the additional international legal instruments

27. At its first session, the Ad Hoc Committee discussed the relationship between the additional international legal instruments, whose elaboration it had been requested to undertake pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 53/111 and 53/114, and the convention. Pursuant to these resolutions, the convention was to be a self-sufficient and self-standing instrument. The highest priority would be given to the signature, ratification and entry into force of the convention, and every effort should be made to negotiate a text that would be conducive to meeting that priority. The additional international legal instruments were viewed in principle as optional protocols to the convention, covering areas that required specificity, which the convention could not meet. There was a need to ensure that the optional protocols would be consistent with the convention, not only to ensure compatibility, but also to maximize the relevance and applicability of general provisions, such as those pertaining to international cooperation, which would be covered under the convention. However, it was pointed out that each instrument was intended to meet specific concerns. Consequently, the instruments might require a broad scope. In that case, and in line with the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the possibility that the additional international legal instruments might be independent from the convention could not be excluded. There was a discussion on whether signature of or accession to the protocols would be possible without prior signature of or accession to the convention, the general preference being towards requiring prior signature of or accession to the convention. The Ad Hoc Committee deemed that it was more appropriate to discuss that issue, together with the question of reservations, when considering the relevant articles of the draft Convention.

28. At its first session, the Ad Hoc Committee carried out a first reading of the additional international legal instruments on combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, on the basis of a draft submitted by the Government of Canada (A/AC.254/4/Add.2), and on illegal trafficking in and transporting of migrants, including by sea, on the basis of a draft submitted by the Governments of Austria and Italy (A/AC.254/4/Add.1). The proposals and comments made by delegations during this first reading were reflected in revised versions of the draft international legal instruments (A/AC.254/4/Add.2/Rev.1 and A/AC.254/4/Add.1/Rev.1). The delegations of Argentina and the United States introduced their respective versions of the draft additional international legal instrument against trafficking in women and children (A/AC.254/8 and A/AC.254/4/Add.3), and undertook to produce a combined draft for the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee.

29. At its second session, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to focus on a first consideration of the international legal instruments against trafficking in women and children. It based its discussion on a document containing the revised draft Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (A/AC.254/4/Add.3/Rev.1). The Ad Hoc Committee carried out a first reading of articles 1 and 2 of the draft Protocol. The comments and proposals made during the second session are reflected in the revised text of the draft Protocol (to be issued as document A/AC.254/4/Add.3/Rev.2). During this first reading, there was discussion on whether the Protocol would address trafficking in women and children or trafficking in persons. The Secretariat was requested to clarify the question whether, by considering trafficking in persons, the Ad Hoc Committee would be departing from the mandate given to it by the General Assembly, and whether, if that were the case, it would be competent to do so. The Secretariat undertook to explore the matter and inform the Ad Hoc Committee of its findings.

30. The Ad Hoc Committee has decided to devote one day at its third session to the consideration of the

additional international legal instrument against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.

IV. Action by the Commission

31. The Commission might wish to provide its views on the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee thus far in the implementation of its mandate. The Commission might also wish to explore ways of supporting the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, in order to ensure that the latter performs its assigned tasks within the time-limits prescribed by Member States.

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Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

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V.99-80871 (E)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/110 of 9 December 1998. It should be read in conjunction with the previous Secretary-General's reports on preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/CN.15/1997/2, E/CN.15/1998/2 and A/53/380). Also of direct relevance is chapter II of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its seventh session,[1] which summarizes the deliberations of the Commission on the preparations for the Tenth Congress.

II. Decisions taken

2. The General Assembly has already taken a number of decisions on organizational and substantive matters related to the Tenth Congress, on the recommendation of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which is the preparatory body for the Congress, and the Economic and Social Council.

A. Venue and dates

3. Pursuant to the offer of the Government of Austria to host the Tenth Congress and to General Assembly resolution 53/110, the Tenth Congress is to be held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000, with pre-congress consultations to be held on 9 April 2000. That will be followed immediately by a three-day session of the Commission, which will consider the recommendations of the Tenth Congress.

B. Theme of the Tenth Congress

4. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, decided that the theme of the Tenth Congress should be "Crime and justice: meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century".

C. Provisional agenda

5. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, approved the following provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress:

1. Opening of the Congress.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system.
4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century.
5. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments.
6. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process.
7. Adoption of the report of the Congress.

D. Programme of work

6. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, endorsed the programme of work for the Tenth Congress, including the holding of four practical-oriented technical workshops on the following subjects:

(a) Combating corruption;

(b) Crimes related to the computer network;

(c) Community involvement in crime prevention;

(d) Women in the criminal justice system.

7. The programme of work takes into account the decision of the Assembly, in its resolution 52/91 of 12 December 1997, to reserve the first two days of the plenary session at the Tenth Congress following its opening primarily for statements by representatives at a high political level on its main themes.

8. The morning of the first day of the Tenth Congress will be devoted to the opening ceremony, followed by organizational matters, such as the election of officers. From the afternoon of the first day, the work of the Tenth Congress will be undertaken in concurrent sessions of a plenary and two committees. The sessions of the plenary will consist of the high-level segment, the general debate, deliberations of the Committee of the Whole and the consideration of conclusions and recommendations. The sessions of the two committees will consist of the discussion of two substantive agenda items of the Tenth Congress and two workshops each. For details, see the draft programme of work, which is annexed to the present report.

9. The purpose of the pre-congress consultations, to be held on 9 April 2000, is to reach agreement on the recommendations to be made on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with by the Tenth Congress on the opening day, such as the election of officers, the appointment of the Credentials Committee and the arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Congress.

E. Outcome of the Tenth Congress

10. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, requested the Tenth Congress to elaborate a single declaration, containing its recommendations on the various substantive items of its agenda, for consideration by the Commission at its ninth session.

F. Documentation

11. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 52/91 and 53/110 and the proposals set out in the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Tenth Congress (E/CN.15/1999/2), the Tenth Congress will have before it the following documentation:

(a) Basic documents:

(i) Draft declaration, submitted to the Tenth Congress by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session;

(ii) Reports of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1);

(iii) Overview of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide;

(iv) Working papers on each of the four substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress;

(v) Working papers on each of the subjects of the four workshops to be held at the Tenth Congress;

(b) Background documents:

(i) Discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/PM.1);

(ii) Discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1);

(iii) National papers and reports submitted by Governments;

(iv) Reports submitted by centres and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, affiliated with the United Nations;

(v) Reports submitted by intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as contributions by individual experts on the roster of the Secretariat, dealing with specific questions in their areas of concern.

G. Rules of procedure

12. The Tenth Congress will be conducted in accordance with the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 1992/32 of 27 July 1992.

H. Resource allocation

13. The programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 included a modest resource allocation of $208,300 for holding the regional preparatory meetings and obtaining expertise and temporary assistance in order to advance in the preparations for the Congress. In its resolution 52/91, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources for the biennium 2000-2001 are provided for the conduct of the Tenth Congress. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, will include provisions to cover the estimated basic costs for convening the Tenth Congress, namely, for the participation of one representative of each

of the least developed countries, obtaining expert input for preparing the substantive documentation, temporary assistance, hospitality and other conference-servicing costs.

III. Regional preparatory meetings

14. There are four regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress:

(a) Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Bangkok from 2 to 4 November 1998 in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

(b) Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998 in cooperation with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Government of Lebanon;

(c) African Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in Kampala from 7 to 9 December 1998 at the invitation of the Government of Uganda and in cooperation with the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(d) Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting, held in San Jose from 22 to 24 February 1999 at the invitation of the Government of Costa Rica and in cooperation with the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

15. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/110, the regional preparatory meetings have been held for a duration of three days each and have been devoted exclusively to the following: (a) the consideration, from a regional perspective, of the four substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress and of the subject of each of the four workshops; and (b) the formulation of recommendations to serve as elements for the draft declaration to be prepared by the Commission at its eighth session for submission to the Tenth Congress.

16. The reports of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1) will be before the Commission at its eighth session.

IV. Workshops

17. A discussion guide on the workshops was reviewed by the Commission at its seventh session. The guide has been revised on the basis of the Commission's deliberations and will be issued as a background document of the Tenth Congress. As noted in paragraph 12 above, a working paper on each of the four subjects of the workshops will be presented to the Tenth Congress.

18. The report of each of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress will contain a summary of the meeting's deliberations on the workshops.

19. The Fourth European Colloquium on Crime and Criminal Policy, held in Helsinki from 10 to 12 December 1998 by the European Institute on Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, was devoted to addressing the subjects of the workshops.

20. Information on the organizational and substantive preparations for the four workshops is presented below.

A. Workshop on combating corruption

21. The workshop on combating corruption is coordinated by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute. An initial review of the objectives of the workshop was undertaken at a meeting organized by the Institute in Washington, D.C., on 25 February 1999. The meeting was attended by experts from the World Bank, Transparency International and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. A further examination of the objectives, as well as of the agenda and the outcome of the workshop, will be carried out at a meeting to be held in conjunction with an international conference on corruption in Milan in late 1999.

22. The workshop will focus on three main areas: (a) recent activities in fighting corruption and an analysis of the results achieved by the various actors, such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Organization of American States, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the International Chamber of Commerce and Transparency International; (b) the best practices in fighting corruption and the initiatives and projects of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Secretariat, such as the global

technical cooperation activities, such as training courses in effective crime prevention.

D. Workshop on women in the criminal justice system

26. The workshop on women in the criminal justice system, which is being coordinated by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, will cover the following issues: female criminality; the treatment of female offenders; women as victims; and women as practitioners. Documentation on these issues, providing overview and trend analysis, will be made available to participants. The workshop is expected to identify specific problems and solutions concerning the status of women in society and gender mainstreaming in the criminal justice system. It will also provide examples of how such problems are being dealt with in different countries and suggest activities for technical assistance.

V. Other arrangements

27. The Secretariat is finalizing a guide that will contain pertinent information regarding participation at the Tenth Congress.

28. Arrangements regarding the provision of facilities for holding the Tenth Congress are being finalized with the Government of Austria.

29. As has been the practice with respect to previous congresses, a Secretary-General of the Tenth Congress will be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

VI. Action required of the Commission

30. The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/110, requested the Commission, at its eighth session:

(a) To accord high priority to the finalization of all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements for the Congress;

(b) To prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998*, Supplement No. 10 (E/1998/30 and Corr.1).

Annex

Draft programme of work for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Day	*Plenary*	*Committee I*	*Committee II*
1			
Morning		Opening ceremony	
Afternoon	Presentation of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide and high-level segment	Introduction and discussion of topic I: Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system	Introduction and discussion of topic III: Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments
2			
Morning	High-level segment	Topic I (continued)	Topic III (continued)
Afternoon	High-level segment	Topic I (continued)	Topic III (continued)
3			
Morning	High-level segment	Topic I (continued)	Topic III (continued)
Afternoon	General debate	Topic I (continued)	Workshop on community involvement in crime prevention
4			
Morning	General debate	Workshop on combating corruption	Workshop on community involvement (continued)
Afternoon	General debate	Workshop on combating corruption (continued)	Workshop on community involvement (continued)
5			
Morning	General debate	Workshop on combating corruption (continued)	Workshop on community involvement (continued)
Afternoon	General debate	Workshop on combating corruption (continued)	Introduction and discussion of topic II: International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century

Day	Plenary	Committee I	Committee II
4			
Morning	General debate	Introduction and discussion of topic IV (Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process)	Topic II (continued)
Afternoon	General debate	Topic IV (continued)	Topic II (continued)
5			
Morning	General debate	Topic IV (continued)	Topic II (continued)
Afternoon	Committee of the Whole	Topic IV (continued)	Topic II (continued)
6			
Morning	Committee of the Whole	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network
Afternoon	Committee of the Whole	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system (continued)	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network (continued)
7			
Morning	Committee of the Whole	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system (continued)	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network (continued)
Afternoon	Consideration of conclusions and recommendations	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system (continued)	Workshop on crimes related to the computer network (continued)
10			
Morning and afternoon		Adoption of the report and closure of the Congress	

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Item 5 of the provisional agenda
Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Replace the annex with the attached text.

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Day	Plenary	Committee I	Committee II
Sunday 9 April 2000	Pre-Congress consultations		
Monday 10 April 2000			
Morning	Agenda item 1, Opening of the Congress Agenda item 2, Organizational matters	No meeting	No meeting
Afternoon	Presentation of the state of crime and criminal justice worldwide Introduction and discussion of agenda item 3, Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system	Introduction and discussion of agenda item 5, Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments	Introduction and discussion of agenda item 4, Combating international crime: challenges and responses in the twenty-first century
Tuesday 11 April 2000			
Morning	Agenda item 3 (continued)	Agenda item 5 (continued)	Agenda item 4 (continued)
Afternoon	Agenda item 3 (continued)	Agenda item 5 (continued)	Agenda item 4 (continued)
Wednesday 12 April 2000			
Morning	Agenda item 3 (continued)	Agenda item 5 (continued)	Agenda item 4 (continued)
Afternoon	Agenda item 3 (continued)	Agenda item 5 (continued)	Agenda item 4 (continued)
Thursday 13 April 2000			
Morning	Agenda item 3 (continued)	Workshop B: Crime related to the computer network	Workshop A: Trafficking in persons
Afternoon	Agenda item 3 (concluded)	Workshop B (continued)	Workshop A (continued)
Friday 14 April 2000			
Morning	High-level segment on agenda item 4, International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century	Workshop B (continued)	Workshop A (continued)

Day	Plenary	Committee I	Committee II
Afternoon	High-level segment on agenda item 4 (continued)	Workshop B (continued)	Workshop A (continued)
Saturday 17 April 1999			
Morning	High-level segment on agenda item 4 (continued)	Workshop C: Community involvement in crime prevention	Workshop D: Women in the criminal justice system
Afternoon	High-level segment on agenda item 4 (concluded)	Workshop C (continued)	Workshop D (continued)
Sunday 18 April 1999			
Morning	Consideration of the draft	Workshop C (concluded)	Workshop D (concluded)
Afternoon	Consideration of the draft	Workshop E: [illegible]	Workshop F: [illegible]
Monday 19 April 1999		No meeting	No meeting
Morning	Consideration of [illegible] and recommendations		
Afternoon	Agenda item 7: Adoption of the report of the Congress	No meeting	No meeting
	Closure of the Congress		